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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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U. S. Will Defy Nazis On Seven Seas

Hitler Can't Stop It

U. S. Will Deliver Goods For Britain

LONDON, July 27.

Mr. Harry Hopkins, Personal Envoy to Britain of President Roosevelt, broadcasting from London to-night (Sunday) declared: "No enemy action' can stop the ceaseless tide of ships coming here daily laden with something, more substantial than hopes and sympathy. Thousands of planes made in American factories have crossed the Atlantic during the past several months. We can promise there will be ships to carry food and oil and munitions." Mr. Hopkins said: "We in America are determined to give all possible aid to China and Russia and immediately."

"Tonight, British and American warships are patrolling the Atlantic on parallel lanes with only one object in view, namely to guard the world's lifeline."

Mr. Hopkins mentioned that the bomber in which he flew the Atlantic recently was accompanied by twenty other bombers, and he declared thousands of American aircraft had already been flown across the Atlantic or been shipped to Britain.

"I came here on business which is the same as that of every other American from the President down to the man who drives a rivet in the shipyards or runs lathe in aeroplane factories—the business of safeguarding our heritage of freedom of thought and action" Mr. Hopkins declared.

BRITAIN WILL NOT OBLIGE HITLER

No Spectacular Action Against Japan

The following cable has been received from London:—

Vernon Bartlett writes in the "News Chronicle" on July 25:—

The British Government's attitude towards the developments in Indo-China is one of concern but not of surprise. On several occasions during the last few years, it has been caught napping. There is certainly not one of them.

Japan's intentions have been known in considerable detail for some weeks, and there has thus been far more preliminary discussion between London, the Dominion capitals and Washington than in the case of any previous act of aggression.

Nevertheless, the counter-action will probably not be very spectacular for Hitler would almost certainly like us to act in a way which would leave the Japanese no possible alternative but a full-scale war.

The war would end in a Japanese defeat, for the United States, as well as the British Commonwealth would doubtless be involved. All that matters to Hitler is that, in the process of defeating Japan, we should have to divert men and materials from other fronts.

He would particularly like to think that we are growing weaker in the near and Middle East.

Consequently, Anglo-American measures—for close co-operation is the only secret of success at this period of crisis—are likely to be confirmed to unostentatious but effective economic pressure designed to remind the Japanese that only countries or groups of countries which are almost self-supporting can afford to risk modern war.

Such groups are the British Commonwealth, the United States, the U.S.S.R. and in the long run, China.

If Japan chooses a policy of definite hostility to all these groups, her rulers will have no more chance than Mussolini and Ciano of avoiding degradation to the status of a Hitler puppet.—Reuter.

Poona Challenges Amery's 'Bona Fides'

INDIA DEMANDS POWER, NOT JOBS

Simla Changes Only Indicate Distrust Of Indians

MIRZA ISMAIL'S PLAN TO END POLITICAL DEADLOCK

The Non-Party Leaders' Conference which opened its plenary Session in Poona concluded its deliberations on Sunday evening.

Two resolutions were passed expressing the opinion of the Conference on the political situation in the country and on the steps taken by the British Government in regard to the expansion of the Viceroy's Council.

DEMAND REITERATED

The main resolution which was moved by Dr. M. R. Jayakar, reiterated the fundamental demand contained in the Bombay resolutions of the Conference for the reconstruction of the Viceroy's Executive Council providing for the transfer of all portfolios to Indians, including the vital ones of Finance and Defence, and the recognition of the equality of status of the reconstructed Government with the Dominion Governments.

Distrust Of Indians

The resolution expressed the deep disappointment of the Conference, that the changes made in the Viceroy's Executive Council only indicated the continued distrust of Indians and strongly resented their exclusion from the key-portfolios of Defence and Finance. It also reiterated the demand for the declaration of definite time-limit within which India would enjoy the same measure of freedom as would be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions after the War.

Future Constitution

The second resolution stressed the need for immediate steps to examine the main line on which future constitutional changes should be based and authorised the President, Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru, to take such steps as he considered necessary.

POONA, July 27.

The Non-Party Leaders' Conference resumed its sitting at 10 a.m. to-day.

A resolution moved from the chair placing on record profound grief at the death of Sir C. Y. Chintamani, in whose death the country had lost a nationalist leader of rare gift, and expressing sympathy with the members of the family on their bereavement was passed.

MAIN RESOLUTION

The Rt. Hon. M. R. Jayakar then moved the main resolution of the Conference namely the resolution demanding complete reconstruction of the Viceroy's Executive Council and urging a declaration specifying a time limit after war within which the new constitution for India will be inaugurated according her the same status as Britain and the Dominions.

The following is the text of the resolution:—

CONFERENCE DEMAND

This Conference strongly reaffirms the demands for reconstruction of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which has made at its Bombay Session held on March 13 and 14—namely

(1) Transfer to Indians of all portfolios, including the vital ones of Finance and Defence, subject to the responsibility of the Executive to the Crown during the period of war, and in regard to defence without prejudice to position of Commander-in-Chief, as executive head of Defence forces,

(2) Reconstructed Government to be not merely a collection of departmental heads but to deal with all important matters of policy on the basis of joint and collective responsibility, and

(3) In regard to all inter-imperial and international matters the reconstructed Government to be treated on the same footing as Dominion governments.

The Conference had further

Continued on page 4)

Turks Not At All Upset

Light On Moscow Disclosures Of Nazi Plan

ANKARA, July 27.

The Turks affect little concern over Moscow's disclosure of a German plan to attack Turkey, which they say must date back to the time before the German-Turkish Friendship Pact.

Official comment is not available, but the ordinary Turk argues that Germany, faced with the choice of attacking Turkey or Russia is naturally prepared for either eventuality.

The Nazis are just now being excessively polite to the Turks, making full, but unavailing use of every propaganda opportunity to estrange them from the Democracies.

The Turks fully appreciate the strategic importance of their country on the route to the East, but while recognising that the alarm may come one day, they feel that that day is not yet. Meanwhile, all necessary measures to meet aggression, if and when it is launched, are being taken.

Sadak writing in "Dksam" today says "the basis of Turkish-German friendship is respect for Turkish neutrality and the Germans know well how much value the Turks attach to their neutrality. From any German desire which might conflict with Turkish neutrality war would soon be born."—Reuter.

Abdul Gaffar Khan

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan who arrived in the city on Saturday is expected to stay here for about four days after which he will leave for Wardha.

SIR SHANMUKHAM FOR LONDON

May Succeed Sir Feroze Khan As High Commissioner

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, July 27.

The name of Sir Shanmukham Chetty is being canvassed here to succeed Sir Feroze Khan Noon as the Indian High Commissioner. It is pointed out that since Sir G. S. Bajpai has been posted at Washington, through whom the United States Administration is expected to discuss commercial deal with India under the Lease and Lend Act, Sir Shanmukham's field of activities in the United States will naturally be limited.

Therefore, his abilities and talent may be utilised in London, where India Government will need a competent person with a special knowledge of India's trade and commerce.

INSIDE DIPLOMATIC BAG

Sensational Recovery Of Secret Transmitter From Nazi Official

BUENOS AIRES, July 27.

A short wave wireless transmitter tuned to send messages to Europe was found in the diplomatic baggage of a high official of the German Embassy.

The official took the baggage to Lima, where it was found that it considerably exceeded the limit allowed by the Peruvian authorities. The official, therefore, sent back to Argentine several trunks, which were taken over at the Cordoba airport by the Parliamentary Committee, investigating anti-Argentine activities. In addition to the transmitter, the trunks contained documents concerning Nazi activities in Argentine.

The German Ambassador Von Thermann protested against the seizure, also against the recent raids on German centres. It is understood that the Argentine Foreign Minister replied that diplomatic baggage was being abused.—Reuter.

Afghanistan Is Neutral

PESHAWAR, July 27.

An official announcement made in Kabul last night once again declared Afghanistan's neutrality in the present war. The Government wished that there should be no misapprehension abroad. The declaration said that Afghanistan was strictly adhering to her policy of perfect neutrality and was maintaining extremely cordial relations with belligerent powers.

It will be recalled that the Government has announced this policy on many previous occasions, and as recently as last month, the King himself enunciated the country's attitude when addressing the Afghan Parliament in Kabul.—A. P.

MR. CHAGLA FOR HIGH COURT

SIMLA, July 27.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kshitis Chandra Sen, I.C.S., an Additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, having been appointed by His Majesty to be a puisne Judge of the said High Court, with effect from the fourth August, 1941, the Governor-General has appointed Mr. Mahomed Currim Chagla, M.A., (Oxon), Barat-Law, to be an Additional Judge of the said Court from the fourth August, 1941, to the 28th February, 1942.—A. P.

Japanese Naval And Aerial Mobilisation

TROOPS DISEMBARK AT CAMBODIA

But Chinese Circles Opine, Tokyo Will Not Risk A War Now

LONDON, July 27.

Reports from Saigon in Indo-China say that the first of the Japanese bombers and armoured vehicles arrived there yesterday, but the numbers arrived appear to be restricted. The evacuation of Saigon airport by the French to make way for the incoming troops will be completed by to-morrow.

It is also reported that four Japanese destroyers are stationed at Saigon, a cruiser and three destroyers at Camranh Bay.

According to one report, Japanese troops began last night to disembark in Cambodia, but the ports of disembarkation are not specified. General Sumita, Chief of the Japanese Mission, with a staff of naval officers, is already at work at Saigon.

Tokyo-Time-Table Upset

CHUNGKING, July 27.

Chinese well-informed quarters believe Japan will back down rather than risk a war against major powers.

War in the immediate future between Japan and Britain and the United States is considered unlikely. It is suggested that Japan has been counting on indecision on the part of the Democracies, so that she might occupy South Indo-China and then go slow for a time, in order to let the situation quiet down, somewhat before she made the next move.

The promptness and completeness of British and American retaliation have completely upset Japan's plans for, it is thought here, Japan ought to see clearly that the next aggressive move must result in war.

Nevertheless, reports of Japanese preparations for a major move in the Pacific continue to pour in.

The strength of the Japanese army in Manchuria and Korea has increased to seventeen divisions with biggest concentrations of troops east of Harbin. (Harbin is about 300 miles from the Soviet Far Eastern Frontier).

The Japanese navy is said to have mined the Tsusshima Straits in the Japan sea between Korea and Japan proper.

Large Japanese forces are said to be held ready on the islands of Formosa and Hainan off the coasts of China and French Indo-China respectively.

Franco-Japanese Agreement Draft

TOKYO, July 27.

The Franco - Japanese Agreement for "joint defence" of French Indo-China will be discussed at the Committee of the Privy Council tomorrow (Monday). The agreement it is expected, will be ratified during Monday afternoon at a meeting held in the presence of the Emperor.—Reuter.

Call To Japanese Citizens

TOKYO, July 27.

"People must not be dismayed at the action of the United States in freezing Japanese assets but must place all their faith in their own Government." This advice to the Japanese was offered by the Finance Minister, Mr. Masatsune Ogura during a newspaper interview.

Meanwhile, it is announced that the Yokohama Silk Exchange Association will hold a special meeting on Monday to consider the American action and to discuss the measures to meet the new situation.—Reuter.

Japanese Ships Diverted

HONGKONG, July 27.

It is unofficially learned that the Japanese are diverting all Japanese ships from Hongkong.—Reuter.

U. S. Pacific Fleet Movements

WASHINGTON, July 27.

There is no confirmation here of reports that the United States' Pacific fleet sailed from Hawaii, but since President Roosevelt has taken over the Philippine army and the American army in Hawaii has been called to the alert, it would be strange, if the fleet has not been prepared for any eventuality.

The opinion is gaining ground here that every act of aggression by Japan will be followed instantly by a United States economic and financial counter measure. For instance, the seizure of the International Settlement in Shanghai by Japan which was reported in Washington to be not unlikely would result in immediate United States' counteraction. The appeasement of Japan is definitely dead here, and there is in operation an entirely new policy based on the determination and will to go forward, regardless of what consequences Japan cares to provoke.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMAND IN MANILA

MANILA, July 27.

"The American Government's action is establishing this new command will only mean that they intend to maintain at any cost America's full rights in the Far East."

This declaration was made by the new Commander-in-Chief of the joint American-Philippine forces, Lieutenant General MacArthur, former United States army chief of staff in a press interview.

Lt.-Gen. MacArthur added, "This move is an evidence of America's immutable determination and her indomitable will. To this end both American and Filipino soldiers can be expected to give their utmost." The new Commander-in-Chief also expressed his personal satisfaction that he is able to serve his country at this crucial time.—Reuter.

VICEROY HAS TEA AT BHOPAL PALACE

BHOPAL, July 27.

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Marchioness of Linlithgow 'en route' to Madras stopped for an hour at Bhopal. They were entertained to tea by Their Highnesses the Nawab and Begum of Bhopal at the palace.—A. P.

German Ship Intercepted

Pays Price For Running British Blockade

LONDON, July 27.

The German ship "Erlangen" which was attempting to run the blockade has been intercepted by British patrols in the South Atlantic, states an Admiralty 'communique.'

"Erlangen" is 6101 tons gross and was owned by Norddeutscher Lloyd and registered at Bremen.—Reuter.

RECONNAISSANCE PLANES SHOT DOWN

Nazi Attempt To Pry Into Military Secrets Foiled

MOSCOW, July 27.

Two German reconnaissance planes seeking to discover secrets of Moscow's very effective air defences were shot down within a few minutes, when over thirty miles from the capital. Both were the victims of the latest Russian fighter planes.

One of the German planes, a Junker 88 came down from 24,000 feet to take photographs with an elaborate electric camera, when it was raked with machine-gun fire. It crashed into a wood, two of the crew being killed and two more seriously injured. All the four crew of the other plane, a Heinkel 111 were killed after a brief air battle.

Foreign correspondents who were shown the remains of the two planes were also permitted to see the inside of one of the perception and reporting centres which constitute the nerve system of Moscow's defences.

GERMAN DIVISIONS ANNIHILATED

The latest news from the Russian front received by authoritative quarters in London shows that during the past week the opposing lines remained practically unchanged with the Russian forces putting up magnificent defence. There has been virtually no change in the position from the Arctic to the Black Sea.

The only advance worth mentioning has been a very slight one by the Germans on the Finnish front, but this is so slight that it can be regarded as having no military significance.

The news of the annihilation of two German divisions is claimed to be a very severe setback to the German invaders, but it is pointed out that with the huge numbers of men now taking part in the fighting, it must not be regarded as a major defeat for the Germans.—Reuter.

TWO GERMAN TROOP TRAINS BLOWN UP

LONDON, July 27.

Two German troop trains have been blown up on their way to Finland through Sweden, according to the Moscow Radio. The German authorities are reported to have protested to the Swedish Government demanding "effective protective measures."—Reuter.

LEADING COMMUNISTS SHOT

BERLIN, July 27.

Acts of sabotage have been carried out by the Communists in the neighbourhood of Veliki Bechkerk, a former Yugoslav town in the Banat region, according to the official German News Agency.

Attempts were made to destroy crops and the Agency adds that a number of leading communists have been shot.—Reuter.

Air Raid Attempt On Moscow Fails: German Divisions Smashed

LONDON, July 27.

The Moscow radio announced that the Germans attempted a mass raid on the capital during the night.

Few planes reached the city. Bombs were dropped on the out-

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 6.)

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

SOCIAL

Ladies, Gentlemen Introductions for social advancement, friendship, companionship, matrimony, occupation, promotion, self-education through guidance and Social correspondence, exchange views any subject, write: The Mutual Social Circle, Post Box 87, Bombay, enclosing stamped (2 1/4 annas) self-addressed envelope. Social promoter Madame Sorel (14867)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted: 200 Candidates for Station Master's training. Free quarter. Railway fare paid. Scholarship Rs. 35 -. Apply with -1|6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial & Telegraph School, 16. Daryaganj, Delhi. (14872)

Wanted a Graduate, S.T.C. or undergraduate S.T.C. for C.V.O. S. Jain Pathshala, Chinchpokli, Bombay 12. Apply to the Principal with testimonials. (14868)

Wanted a Dancing teacher to train up respectable girls in Indian dancing. A lady preferred Apply Box No. 14871 "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—For immediate employment by big Cotton Export Office with Jatha Department, honest highly experienced, intelligent, English knowing applicants for Sewree ready market work, knowing cotton selection, scaling etc. Must be able to manage big staff under them. Only those with the above qualifications and having good references need apply. Box No. 14863, "Bombay Chronicle."

Supervisor required immediately. Experienced in General Masonry & Concrete construction to supervise large constructional work near Poona. Apply Box No. 5672, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14756)

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

At Bombay, qualified Nurses or with hospital experience required Age under 40. Salary Rupees 40 to 75. Boarding and lodging arranged. Apply Relief Association, Jiji House, Ravelin Street, behind Excelsior Theatre, Fort, Bombay. (14764)

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1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8 0
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE C. K. P. CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANK LTD., DADAR

NOTICE

WITH effect from 1st August, 1941, the rate of interest on Savings Deposits will be 1 per cent per annum.

H. S. TIPNIS.
Hon. Secretary

66-67, Vijaya Nagar, Dadar.
24th July, 1941. 5668

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Poona, invites Tenders for carrying out the Construction of 20 Units 'H' type 60 Units 'J' type and 40 Units 'K' type quarters at Dhond station. The form of Tender, Schedule and Conditions of contract including Contract Drawings and Specification can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 12/. This sum will not be refunded. 5639

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE RESIDENT MANAGER, THE CONCORD OF INDIA INSURANCE CO., LTD., has pleasure in announcing that Messrs. MADHAVLAL & CO., LTD., of Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed our CHIEF AGENTS for underwriting Fire and Motor Car Insurance. (5609)

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SUPPLY.
(CONTRACTS DIRECTORATE).

TENDER NOTICE.

THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE (Supply) (Contracts Directorate), New Delhi, invites tenders for the stores detailed below

Baskets Various Nos. 100724
Tender No. P|SY|MS-102|2R.

Price of tender forms, etc., is Rs. 7|- seven only per set and is not refundable and forms are not transferable. Payment should be made in cash or by Money Order only, to the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Contracts Directorate), New Delhi quoting tender number and remitter's full address on the coupon.

Tenders will be received up to 25-8-41.

Applicants not already on the list of approved contractors, maintained by the Chief Controller of Purchase (Supply) (Registration Section), New Delhi, for the Contracts Directorate and the Indian Stores Department, including their Branch Purchase Offices, must state in their applications for tender forms the name of their bankers.

N. B.—Tender forms are also available for sale at Branch Offices of the Contracts Directorate at Calcutta, Bombay and Cawnpore, as well as in the Offices of Controllers of Supplies at Madras, Lahore and Karachi and may be obtained by the tenderers from these offices on payment of the prescribed tender fee direct to the Officers concerned.

Last date of receipt of applications for tenders is 18-8-41. (5620)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85|- to Rs. 270|- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

Wanted Drillers for operating Radial Drilling Machines for Structural Steelwork. Apply Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ltd. Mazagon, Bombay. (5669)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14822)

Public Notices

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IRON AND STEEL (CONTROL OF DISTRIBUTION) ORDER, 1941

THIS ORDER which comes into force on the 1st August, 1941 provides for the control of all types of semi-finished and finished iron and steel produced in India, including pig iron, ingots and billets, tinbar and tinplate, structurals, rails, black and galvanized sheets, plates, bars, bolts, nuts and screws and wire and wire nails. Its main provisions which affect the general public are:—

(1) No person may acquire any iron or steel unless he has obtained a license issued by or under the authority of a scheduled Department, and the following Departments are declared "Scheduled Departments."

Director-General, Munitions Production.
Engineer-in-Chief's Branch of General Headquarters.
Naval Headquarters of the Royal Indian Navy.
The Railway Board.
The Commerce Department.
The Labour Department.

(2) No person may dispose of any iron or steel, or export it from British India, except to the holder of a license issued by a Scheduled Department.

(3) Scheduled Departments may, in issuing licenses, authorise the recipient of the license to issue sub-licenses within the quantities authorised in the license and such sub-licenses are sufficient authority for acquiring or disposing of iron or steel.

(4) The Central Government is empowered to authorise the acquisition or disposal of steel without license in quantities not exceeding prescribed monthly limits.

(5) The Central Government may appoint an Iron and Steel Controller who has powers —

(a) to require the keeping of accounts by, and to call for returns from, producers and stockists of iron and steel, and

(b) to issue written orders authorising the acquisition of iron or steel.

In practice, written orders of the Iron and Steel Controller will only be used for authorising the transfer of controlled iron and steel between producers and from producers to stockholders. Firms and members of the public requiring to acquire controlled iron or steel in excess of such quantities as may be permitted under (4) above must apply for licenses to one of the following Departments according to the purpose for which the iron or steel is needed. THESE INSTRUCTIONS APPLY EVEN TO ORDERS PLACED ON STEEL PRODUCERS OR STOCKHOLDERS BEFORE AUGUST 1ST 1941 AGAINST WHICH DELIVERIES HAVE NOT BEEN MADE BY THAT DATE. Applications for licenses should be addressed to the authority shown in the second column below and application forms may be obtained from them or from the Controllers of Supplies.

Department.	Authority to address.	Requirements covered.
Commerce Department	The Chief Controller of Imports, Commerce Department Delhi|Simla.	Steel needed for commercial or industrial requirements which are not solely for war supply or Defence purposes and requirements of public utility undertakings.
Labour Department	The Labour Department (Steel Control Branch) Government of India, Delhi|Simla.	Steel needed for Central and Provincial Public Works Departments' orders, for Port Trusts, Local Bodies and Air Raid Precautions.
Railway Board	The General Managers of the appropriate Railways.	All railway requirements of iron or steel.
Directorate General, Munitions Production, Calcutta.	The Director of Metals, c|o Directorate General, Munitions Production, Calcutta.	Ordnance factories; aircraft production; Defence Service demands not covered by other Departments; iron or steel needed to produce purely war supplies not covered by other Departments, or for plant or works, extensions to produce war supplies.
Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters.	The Engineer-in-Chief, General Headquarters, Simla|Delhi.	Steel needed for all engineer stores of engineer supply for Defence forces.
Naval Headquarters, R. I. N.	The F.O.C., R.I.N., Naval Headquarters, Delhi|Simla.	Steel needed for naval requirements and for mercantile shipbuilding and repairs.

Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Iron and Steel Controller, 102-A, Clive Street, Calcutta. (5656)

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of kit-boxes to the Bombay City Police Force Tenders should be superscribed as "Tender for the supply of kit-boxes" and submitted to the undersigned, along with samples, before 4-0 p.m. on 16th August 1941. Further details, if required, can be had from Head Police Office, Bombay.

Sd. R. N. NAYAMPALLI.
Dy. for Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 24th July, 1941. 5676

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of the candidates who have been allowed to appear for the competitive examination for recruitment to the Municipal clerical and subordinate services that the competitive examination will be held from Thursday, 7th August to Monday, 11th August 1941, in the St. Xavier's College Cruickshank Road Fort. There will be one paper on each day, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (B.T.) Candidates should be present at the place of the examination 10 minutes before the commencement of the examination and take their seats according to their numbers.

M. D. BHAT.
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Fort, Bombay,
26th July, 1941. 5675.

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of M. S. Angles of sizes.

Tender form No. MP/BH.6237 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 4/- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders at 12 noon on 5-8-1941 and 6-8-1941 respectively 5678.

AUCTION SALE

16 Cases, containing 7,900 Dozen Auto bulbs, 6-8 Volts: 3 C.P. valued at Rs. 2,850/- approximate (excluding Customs duty) will be sold by public auction at the New Custom House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (Standard Time) on TUESDAY, the 29th July 1941. For detailed particulars—see Assistant Collector of Customs in charge Appraising Department.

O. KRISHNAN,
For Collector of Customs.
New Custom House,
Bombay, 26th July, 1941. 5679.

NOTICE

LOST — One BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND No. 4272 for Rs. 1,000/-. Public are warned not to sell, buy or enter into any transaction regarding same. Finder to please inform undersigned.

KHUJESTEH M. RANINA
Sunshine,
Churchgate Reclamation Bombay 14870.

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of galvanised sheets rounds and hoops M. S. Tender form No. MP/BH.6230 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- per set. Due date of submission and opening of tenders 12 noon on 4th and 5th August respectively. 5677

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday the 28th Instant at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

T. SINCLAIR KENNEDY
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 26th July, 1941. 5674

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST TEMPORARY RECEIPT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Temporary Receipt No. 9163 in respect of Fire Preference Shares Nos. 69309 to 69313 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Mahmad Ebrahim Jada, has been lost, mislaid or destroyed. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered office, Electric House, Post Fort Bombay, No. 1, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate temporary receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

MAHMAD EBRAHIM JADA. 14869

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

Examination for entrance to certain Subordinate Services of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION for recruitment to certain services of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department in the Bombay Circle will be held on the 27th October, 1941, with starting pay ranging between Rs. 35 and 50 according to stations, and going up to Rs. 80 and 150, with prospects of further promotions in selection grade of Rs. 130/250. The examination is open to candidates of both sexes of all communities born between 27th October, 1920 and 27th October, 1922 inclusive. They must have passed the Matriculation or an equivalent examination and be domiciled in the Bombay Presidency Particulars relating to the examination with a copy of the prescribed form of application and the recruitment rules will be supplied by the Office of the Postmaster General, Bombay, on receipt of the fee of Re. 1/- which should be sent ONLY by a crossed Indian Postal Order payable to the Postmaster-General, Bombay, at the General Post Office, Bombay. Applications in the prescribed form only will be entertained and they must be received in the Office of the Postmaster-General, Bombay, by the 8th September, 1941, at the latest. Applications received after that date will be ignored. 5636

ZENANA SHOW TO-DAY at 1 P.M.

NATIONAL STUDIOS' Laugh-lined Comedy for Women

ASRA
6th WEEK
Pathe
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
IRENE DUNNE CARY GRANT
in RKO-Radio's
"MY FAVOURITE WIFE"
Plenty of Laughs!
ALSO LATEST WAR NEWS.

3rd Week!
RANJIT'S MUSICAL ROMANCE
SHADI
Directed by: JAYANT DESAI
Cast: MADHURI, MOTILAL, KHURSHID, ISHWARLAL.
Daily 4, 7 & 10 p. m
Mat. on Sat., Sun. at 1 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

FACILITIES FOR SECURITY PRISONERS

Bengal Govt.'s Decision

CALCUTTA, July 26.

The examination of detailed demands put forward by Security prisoners themselves during the hunger-strike in December and later by several members of the Legislature on their behalf has been completed and a series of amendments to Security Prisoners Rules have been framed by the Bengal Government.

The main changes introduced are:

(A) In the place of fixed diet scale it has been decided to make a daily diet allowance per prisoner and in any jail where Security prisoners collectively so desire they will be permitted to decide their own menus and choice of diet within the allowance Prisoners will be allowed to supervise the cooking of their food.

(B) Scales of bedding, clothing, utensils and toilet articles have been expanded

(C) In addition to the "Statesman" and "Azad" (newspapers), the prisoners will be allowed to select at their own choice other newspapers and periodicals will be provided at Government cost.

(D) Prisoners will be allowed to use their own musical instruments in the jail. It has also been decided to instal a wireless receiving set at Hijli.

(E) Facilities for physical exercises and games have been extended.

(F) The number of persons who may interview the prisoners at a time has been increased from 3 to 5.—United Press.

4TH WEEK!
VIVIEN LEIGH
LAURENCE OLIVIER
LADY HAMILTON
4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
EXCELSIOR

NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDGAR WALLACE'S greatest thriller becomes the screen's latest sensation
THE CASE of the FRIGHTENED LADY
Starring
Marius Goring
Penelope Dudley Ward
Helen Haye

4 SHOWS TO-MORROW FOR 'NAG PANCHAMI'
NAVYUG'S Social Epic
Amrit
With A Star-Studded Cast
6th WEEK AT CENTRAL
To-day: Hindi: 7 p.m.
Marathi: 4, 9-45 p.m.

END DANGEROUS TENSION

Britishers' Appeal To M. P.'s

LONDON, (By Mail.)

The following influentially signed letter was addressed to Members of Parliament of both Houses and to other prominent personalities in Britain by members of the Society of Friends Peace Committee, London, on April 28:—

Dear Friend,—This letter is sent to you by certain members of the Society of Friends.

A situation of a grievous order exists at the present moment in India. The Home Member of the Government of India in February last informed the Central Assembly in Delhi that 668 persons were being detained by the Provincial Governments without trial; and 45 by the Central Government. There were also at the same date 3,207 persons in prison convicted of anti-war activities. Of these persons 24 were stated by Mr. Amery in the House of Commons on March 6, to be ex-Ministers including five ex-Premiers. Eight other ex-Ministers, including two ex-Premiers, are under arrest To-day, according to Mr. Amery's statement in the House of Commons of the 22nd instant, there are some 5,000 persons in prison.

Although the movement has, under Mr Gandhi's guidance, taken the form of anti-war activities, its real purpose is a protest against the bringing of India into the war without the consent of India as such; and the refusal to meet the demands of the Congress Party for a National Government now, and for a definite promise of India's freedom at the end of the war. The men and women who have gone to prison are, we understand, wholly anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi.

We submit that, although this matter is complicated by grave difficulties for the Government, which it would be idle to ignore, means should be found forthwith to solve this situation and to end a dangerous tension. It is no credit to Great Britain to be holding large numbers of political prisoners at the present moment, and to be compelled to engage in repressions of freedom, in the midst of a world struggle for freedom. It may be that a special Commission will need to be sent to India with powers to meet the situation. But whatever the action taken, it should be prompt and effective.

Yours Sincerely, Wm. Hanbury Aggs (Pulborough), Wm. A. Albright (Birmingham), Horace G. Alexander (Birmingham), Harrison Barrow (Birmingham) W., Russell Brain (London), Shipley N. Brayshaw (Disley, Cheshire), E. Vipont Brown (Manchester), Elizabeth M. Cadbury (Birmingham), Edgar B. Castle (Reading), Roger Clark (Street, Som.), B. F. Crosfield (Beaconfield), Helen G. Crosfield (Croydon), Arthur J. Eddington (Norwich), A. S Eddington (Cambridge), Joan Mary Fry (London), Henry T. Gillett (Oxford), Agatha Harrison (London), B. Duncan Harris (Croydon), T. Edmund Harvey (Leeds), Carl Heath (Guildford), Gerald K. Hibbert (Malvern), John S. Hoyland (Birmingham), Karlin Capper-Johnson (Banbury), Bevan Lean (Berrow, Som.), Wilfrid E. Littleboy (Birmingham), Ernest Bowman Ludlam (Edinburgh), Mary Windsor Morland (Aylesbury), Marian E. Parmoor (Parmoor, Henley-on-Thames), Alexandrina Peckover (Wisbech), Hubert W. Peet (Letchworth), Francis E. Pollard (Reading), Joseph S. Rowntree (Goathland, Yorks), Alfred Salter (London), Joseph Southall (Birmingham), Mowbray Thompson (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Alex. C. Wilson (Sheffield), Cecil H. Wilson (London), Herbert G. Wood (Birmingham).—"Hindu."

BANGALORE:—As in other cities in India the "V" for Victory campaign is in full swing here. The symbol is prominently displayed painted in red in public hotels and restaurants. Some of the cars also carry the sign on their bonnets.—A. P.

BHAL G. PENDHARKER
gives you one more Historical Subject in Famous Arun Film Cor. (Poona)"s
Thoratanchi Kamala
Featuring:
SUMATI GUPTE, CHANDRAKANT
Nimbalkar, Nanasaheb Phatak, Baburao Pawar
From Sat. 2nd August at
MAJESTIC
Cinema—Girgaum

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

MONDAY, JULY 28.

Bombay I Programmes

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Krishnabai Hukkeri. 7-50 Mohammad Khan. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 V. G. Bhatkar and party. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Kannada song. 9-10 Gujarati Geet. 9-20 Bhajan. 12-30 p.m. Shiv-Nam. 12-50 Ganga Stuti. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Shahanai Wadan. 1-10 Gujarati Garba. 1-20 Mutual understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Shiv Mahatmya. 5-55 Shahnai Solo. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Mohammad Khan. 6-30 Nana Ani Mani. 7 Berlin Na Samachar. 7-15 Your favourites. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Ghazal and geet. 7-45 Film Tunes. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 Matters of moment. 8-45 Sound news 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English 9-30 B B C News relay 10 Sawan Ki Badariya. 10-10 Been recital. 10-25 Gajananrao Joshi.

Bombay—II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Shiv Ni Stuti. 8-15 Nritya Sangit. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gajanan Rao Joshi. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Geet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 Ghazal. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Master Hamid. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 p.m. Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Gajanan Rao Joshi. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Air Orchestra. 9-15 Krishnabai Hukkeri. 9-30 Mauro Alphonso. 9-40 Cesar Coelho. 9-50 Frieda Dyer. 10 Ruth Saolman and her trio. 10-30 Plaza Theatre Orchestra. 10-35 Kathleen Shaw Contralto.

Delhi I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Zohra Jan. 5-15 Ashiq Husain. 5-30 Hirabai Barodekar. 5-45 Faqiruddin. 6-15 Nabi Jan. 6-30 Purbi on sitar. 6-40 Do Geet. 7 Ashiq Husain. 7-15 Irshad Ali. 7-30 Des Des Ke Gane. 8-15 For villagers only. 9-45 Dholak Ke Geet. 10 Hameer on Sarangi. 10-10 Nabi Jan. 10-25 Hirabai Barodekar.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Satish Chandra Patra. 5-20 Madhusudan Sil. 5-35 Chhabirani Chatterjee. 5-50 Chhabirani Chatterjee. 6-5 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Replies to listeners' letters. 7-20 Suraj Prasad Sreevastava. 7-40 Leelabai. 8 Akinchan Dutta. 8-20 Leelabai. 8-30 Akinchan Dutta. 9 Ted Frangopoulo and blue harmony boys. 10 Ted Frangopoulo and his blue harmony boys.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational broadcast for children. 4-30 Tea time music. 5 M. Udayavarma Raja. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Shrimatis P. A. Periyanayaki and P. A. Rajamani. 6-30 M. Udayavarma Raja. 7 Inda Nagareekam. 1. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 9-45 Topical talk. 10 Shrimatis P. A. Periyanayaki and P. S. Rajamani.

Trichy Programme

396 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Kumbakonam V. Sivasubramania Pillai. 6-5 From "Surya Puthri". 6-15 Learn to sing. 6-30 For villages. 7 News-reel. 7-15 T. S. Bhagavati. 7-50 Concert programme.

IMPORT DUTY ON LUXURY ARTICLES INCREASED IN CEYLON

COLOMBO, July 23.

Increases in import duties on beer, brandy, gin, whisky and other spirits, sparkling wines and cigars are announced in a Gazette Extraordinary issued last night.

It is learned that these new duties are being imposed in pursuance of a suggestion made in a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that restrictions should be placed on luxury commodities.

The announcement of increased import duties has been followed by immediate heavy increases in retail prices.—A. P.

MARKET NEWS SERVICE IN MYSORE

BANGALORE.—The Chief Marketing Officer in Mysore has taken up, as one of the duties of his Department, the work of organising a Market News Service in the State. A beginning has been made in this connection by broadcasting of daily wholesale prices of important agricultural commodities such as rice, ragi, coffee, potato, jaggery and ghee in the Bangalore City Market through the Broadcasting Station in Mysore —A. P.

Institute Of Agriculture, Anand

The inauguration of the Mansukhlal Chhaganlal School of Agriculture, Anand, at the hands of Shri K. M. Munshi will take place at the estate of the Institute on Sunday, 3rd August, 1941 at 4 p.m.

The Governing Body of the Institute consist of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (Chairman), Shri K. M. Munshi (Vice-Chairman), Shri Narhari D. Parekh, Shri Tricumdas Dwarkadas, Janab Jabir Ali, the Deputy Director of Agriculture, N. D. and the Livestock Expert to Government of Bombay.

MADRAS.—The total of the Governor's War Fund up to the close of business yesterday afternoon amounted to Rs. 1,32,75,635-4-1.—A. P.

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN

Protest Against Hydcrabad Ban

The Nizam's Government having refused permission to hold the annual session of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan at Hyderabad, the executive committee of the Sammelan recommended to the Sammelan's Standing Committee that the invitation to hold the session at Ajmer be accepted

It transpires, says the Allahabad correspondent of the "Hindustan Times", Pandit Amarnath Jha, Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, had written to Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister of Hyderabad State, on the subject about one month ago, but no reply was received. In the course of his communication to Sir Akbar Hydari Mr. Jha said that the news of the order of His Exalted Highness' Government refusing permission to hold the session in Hyderabad came as a very great surprise to every one who knew the principles underlying Sir Akbar Hydari's liberal administration Under the articles of its constitution the avowed aim of the Sammelan was to improve Hindi literature and spread the use of the Hindi language and the Devnagri script. It precluded from discussing political, social and sectarian topics. That a purely literary and linguistic organization should have been banned in a progressive State suggests that there must have been a misunderstanding somewhere. Mr. Jha added the fact that Hindi was read and encouraged by a fairly representative section of the subjects of His Exalted Highness.

FEDERAL COURT REPORTS

Second Volume Issued

JULY 26.

During the period October, 1939 to December, 1940, the Federal Court of India decided fifteen cases, which are reported in the second volume of the Federal Court Reports, just published. Among these are cases relating to the Bihar Money-Lenders Act, the United Provinces Regularization of Remissions Act and the Madras Agriculturists Relief Act.

The Report contains details of the cases adjudicated together with a table of cases cited during hearing and an index for ready reference. The first volume of these Reports was issued towards the end of 1939.

Appeal To Hindus

The Secretary of the Shri Ganga Sabha, Hardwar, writes:

"HARDWAR is one of the most sacred places of Hindus. more than half a million pilgrims visit during the year to take dip at "Bhaham Kund" popularly known as Har-Ki-Pairi But few of them know that all the refuse of the upper wards of Hardwar Bhimgoda, Kharkhari and Bhupatwala, is thrown into the Holy waters of the Ganges, which automatically flows through the Har-ki-pairi pollutes the Holy water, causes disease, and mars the purpose for which pilgrims undergo so much trouble and expenses.

The Municipal Board, Hardwar, has now prepared a scheme to construct a drain to divert the refuse in the main drain constructed before and thereby stopping the refuse going into the Ganges. The scheme will cost about Rs. 1.50.000, but the finances of Hardwar Board do not allow to take up the scheme in hand in near future, therefore they have solicited the help of Shri Ganga Sabha to secure the amount from the charity minded Hindu Public.

Shri Ganga Sabha considers it a serious blot on the Hindu public of India that the Holy waters of Shri Gangaji at Hardwar are polluted in this way, and appeal to every Hindu to subscribe liberally for the purpose.

All the donations should be remitted to the Executive Officer, Municipal Board, Hardwar, direct, who will issue the proper receipt. Information of the same should be sent to the Secretary of Shri Ganga, Hardwar, also.

Note:— Nobody else has been authorised to collect the moncy on this account.

Gujarat College Students' Demand

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 26.

A meeting of the Gujarat College Students was held yesterday in which a resolution was passed requesting the Principal of the college to remove the ban against the Representative Council and suggesting the Central Committee to get final answer from mediators, Sir Chinubhai and Lady Vidyagauri Nilakanth within a week.

Mr. Bhogilal Lala, Secretary, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is going to undertake from to-morrow an extensive tour of Gujarat to inspect relief work commenced by the Congress.

Monsoon Still Weak Over Country

POONA, July 27.

The monsoon is still weak over the country. Rainfall has been widespread in Konkan and Malabar and local in Bengal and Chota Nagpur. A few falls occurred in Assam, Orissa, Bihar, Punjab hills and Bombay Deccan.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 27.

All India weather upto eight hours Sunday shade temperature maximum minimum rainfall past 24 hours since first June departure from normal:—

Stations	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Cuttack	93	79	0.0	28.2	+7.7
Ranchi	89	72	2.1	33.6	+10.8
Patna	95	81	T	7.3	—11.0
Gorakhpur	88	80	T	16.5	—2.3
Benares	100	87	0.0	8.6	—6.5
Allahabad	97	85	0.0	6.0	—
Cawnpore	107	86	0.0	5.8	—7.0
Lucknow	101	86	0.0	8.0	—6.7
Jhansi	101	83	0.0	8.2	—6.0
Agra	102	86	0.0	5.1	—5.2
Barreily	101	81	0.0	5.9	—10.9
Dehradun	95	80	0.0	20.3	—10.0
Delhi	105	86	0.0	3.2	—6.5
Ambala	107	88	0.0	6.6	—3.0
Ludhiana	105	85	T	10.1	+0.3
Sialkot	107	88	0.0	8.2	—1.0
Rawalpindi	107	85	0.0	7.7	—1.1
Rangoon	86	78	0.6	42.9	+6.1
Khandwa	92	77	0.0	12.7	—0.5
Jubbulpore	93	79	0.0	15.0	—7.5
Nagpur	95	81	0.0	24.1	+2.9
BOMBAY	88	80	0.1	22.0	—18.8
Ratnagiri	87	80	0.0	37.0	—21.8
Ahmednagar	90	72	0.0	2.4	—5.7
Poona	85	73	0.0	15.3	+4.3
Sholapur	95	72	0.0	4.2	—4.4
Hyderabad Dn.	95	75	0.0	5.0	—5.2
Bangalore	82	66	0.0	7.1	+0.7
Mysore	83	67	T	6.2	+0.9
Calicut	81	76	0.7	57.5	—3.3
Madras	95	82	0.0	4.9	—0.4
Shillong	73	65	0.1	35.4	+5.9
Simla	75	59	0.1	15.5	—5.8
Pachmarhi	79	64	0.0	25.9	—4.4
Bhawnagar	96	79	0.0	24.3	+14.6
Jaipur	99	79	0.0	4.2	—4.9
Ajmer	96	79	0.0	3.6	—4.4
Deesa	93	79	0.0	17.4	+7.5
Rajkot	93	79	0.0	19.2	+5.2
Ahmedabad	94	79	0.0	37.7	+23.3
Bhopal	90	77	0.0	8.5	—
Akola	96	76	0.0	12.0	—1.7
Amraoti	94	77	0.0	13.9	—0.5
Indore	88	75	0.0	10.8	—3.7
Marmagoa	86	76	0.5	32.4	—
Malegaon	93	74	0.0	7.2	—1.4
Mussoorie	73	61	0.1	22.6	—4.8
Mahableshwar	65	61	0.7	120.9	—13.6
Baroda	91	79	0.0	30.9	—
Belgaum	81	69	0.1	32.7	+10.5
Cherrapunji	69	66	2.6	192.2	+6.5
Bijapur	92	69	0.1	3.7	—1.6
Khandalla	Nil	94.4	—	—	—
Mount Abu	72	64	0.0	29.8	+6.9
Ootacamund	64	53	0.2	18.2	+3.9
Jodhpur	96	81	0.0	2.4	—2.1
Gwalior	105	85	0.0	2.5	—

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during hours ending 8 a.m of 27-7-1941

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours—033 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.7 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.9 degress (2.9 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.4 degrees (4.3 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p. c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 181 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq 19.) 3.

Rain in 24 hours 0.10 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 13.89 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 22.05 inches

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 4710 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba observatory at (1h. 53m. I.S.T. on 27th July 1941.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 27-7-41

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.89 inches and a compennsated anerod 29.67 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Alleged Waylaying At Bandra

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 26.

Sikanderkhan, a contractor of the stone quarry at Palli Hill, Bandra, was waylaid whilst he was returning home after a stroll yesterday night on the Chuim-Danda Road and robbed of a purse containing Rs. 50 in currency notes. His assilant, it is alleged, hit him fist blows and knocked him unconscious. When Sikanderkhan recovered consciousness he informed the Bandra Police who immediately arrested Shivappa Rama Javadev, on whose person it is alleged was found the purse containing Rs. 50 in currency notes.

Health Campaign Again

In March 1941 Dr. B. P. Sinha, Naturopath and Yoga Expert, had the first instalment of the health Campaign. He organised and conducted a training course in Yoga Culture, and Rational Healing. The syllabus of that training included the teaching of some 'asanas' and other 'kriyas' as well as the general principles underlying the system of Nature Cure, besides elementary anatomy and physiology and practical demonstration of Nature Cure Methods.

Dr. Sinha will hold the second instalment of the training from 18 August to 31 August 1941.

The class as usual will be held at the Nature Cure Home in Mohalla Himmatganj, Allahabad For particulars please write to the Director, Health Campaign, Nature Cure Home 87, Himmatganj, Allahabad.

Hyderabad S. F. Chamber

The Manager of the Hyderabad State Film Chamber of Commerce writes from Distillery Road, Secunderabad-Du.

We have just started the above Chamber on the lines of the (Madras), The South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce.

LONDON MONEY MARKET

LONDON, July 26 (SPECIAL CABLE.)

In the money market with Treasury Bill applications, seventeen million higher at 164 million sterling, the market received only 24 per cent of its requirements, compared with 34 last week, to distinct disappointment of brokers. Seventy-five million were allotted at the lower average rate of 19 shilling 11.81 pence per cent. Bills may, therefore, be scarce next week, but higher bankers' deposits eased short money conditions.

Wall Street opened narrowest, hesitant.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay: July 26.

RECEIPTS INTO BOM in full-pressed bales.	Yesterday	This year	OF IND. COTTON Since 1st September Last year
Khandesh		100,661	55,675
Central India	565	146,657	109,361
Barsi and Nagar	39	124,326	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani		49,944	47,975
Berar	101	377,046	318,618
Central Provinces		76,891	76,902
Total Oomra	706	875,509	722,608
Dholleras		98,13.	89,29.
N.-W Provinces		1,537	26,07.
Rajputana	21	6,71.	35,228
Sind-Punjab	566	559,57.	369,618
Broach		297,874	4,8,648
Coompta & Dharwar	2,275	141,859	50,670
Westerns-Northerns	2,049	104,681	56,253
Cocanada		235	88
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		12,224	1,392
Total	5,620	2,093,347	1,739,177
Arrived by road to 17th July 1941		341,133	339,387

BOMBAY YARN AND SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay: July 26.

Mercerised (per 10 lbs)	Ready Delivery	July Del.	August Del.
No. 64/2 Grey Nissin	36/ 8/0	36/ 8/0	37/ 8/0
No. 84/2 Grey Nissin	39/ 0/0	39/ 0/0	40/ 8/0
No. 80/2 Any	4/ 0/0	4/ 0/0	4/ 2/0
No. 50/2 Any	3/12/0	3/12/0	3/15/0
No. 150-A Any	3/ 0/0	3/ 0/0	3/ 2/0

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay: July 26.

		Rs. a. p.
Groundnuts August—		
Opening		38 0 0
Highest		38 13 0
Lowest		37 3 0
Closing		37 4 0
Groundnuts February—		
Opening		40 8 0
Highest		41 6 0
Lowest		39 14 0
Closing		39 15 0
Cottonseeds September—		
Opening		24 8 0
Highest		24 12 6
Lowest		24 4 0
Closing		24 5 0
Castorseeds May—		
Opening		25 7 0
Highest		25 11 6
Lowest		25 4 0
Closing		25 5 0
Castorseeds September—		
Opening		39 12 0
Highest		40 0 0
Lowest		39 12 0
Closing		39 0 0
Cottonseeds January—		
Opening		42 0 0
Highest		43 0 0
Lowest		41 0 0
Closing		41 0 0

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: July 26.

18836 bls raw cotton, 50 bls Pyrethium flowers, 8085 dms soda ash, 1357 dms solid caustic soda, 668 dms flake caustic soda, 600 bags bicarb soda, 500 bags Glanber's salt, 600 bags boiler lagging, 100 D/bags broken tiles, 5000 D/bags China clay, 43 D/bags steel rivets, 7776 bags copra, 61 dms rubber rings, 35 dms Ferric chloride, 240 dms solid sodium sulphide, 48 dms zinc chloride, 279 dms carb of magnesia, 36 c/s steel screws, 120 c/s table salt, 30 c/s motors, 30 c/s galvd nails, 55 c/s floor tiles, 160 c/s muriate of ammonia, 77 c/s cotton pcegoods, 2820 loose asbestos cement pipes, 30 casks hammer hands 827 pkgs flattened cans and ends, 87 pkgs machinery and parts, 106 bdls iron tubes, 259 dms dyestuffs, 827 cts tiles.

EXPORTS

Bombay: July 26.

2000 tons manganese ore James Finlay and Co Ltd; 1400 bls raw cotton Ramnarain Sons Ltd; 20 bls raw wool H A Mahomed and Son; 57 bags turmeric M Shethna and Co; 70 bls raw wool Vijaysingh and Co; 60 bls raw wool Vasanji and Co; 31 bls raw wool Mulji Umersi; 3000 bls raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd; 41 bls raw wool The Bombay Co Ltd; 120 bls raw wool The Anglo-Thai Corporation Ltd; 108 bls cotton pcegoods M Balakhidas; 20 bls cotton pcegoods The Imperial Bank of India; 13 bls cotton pcegoods The Central India S W and M Co Ltd 175 bls cotton pcegoods P K Ashar and Co; 25 bls cotton dyed yarn Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 36 bls cotton pcegoods S R Pusalkar and Co; 320 bls cotton pcegoods Vadilal Ltd; 100 bls cotton waste Sapt. T Products (India) Ltd; 25 bls cotton twist waste Shantilal and Co; 200 bls cotton waste oily Champaklal and Co; 295 bls cotton pcegoods The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd; 11 bls cotton tea towelling The Bombay Dyeing and Mfg Co Ltd; 28 bls cotton twist waste Jani and Co; 82 bls cotton twist waste Manubhai Narotamdas and Co; 3000 bls raw cotton Kilachand Devchand and Co Ltd; 3550 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd

3 Per Cent 1949-52 Loan

SIMLA, July 26.

It is notified for general information that with effect from the 1st August 1941, the prices at which the three per cent Loan 1949-52 announced in the Government of India, Finance Department notification No. D 386-B/41 dated the 25th January 1941, will be issued are as follows:—

Issue price on any date from the—

	price per Rs.
Rs. 100 normal.	
1st Aug. 1941 to the 9th Aug 1941	100-0-0
11th Aug. 1941 to the 16th Aug 1941	100-0-9
18th Do. to 23rd Do	100-1-6
25th Do. to 30th Do.	100-2-3

And thereafter at prices increasing by 9 pies per cent weekly until further notice.—A. P.

Raisman For Bombay

MADRAS, July 27

Sir Jeremy Raisman, Finance Member to the Government of India and Lady Raisman, arrived in Madras this morning from Ootacamund and immediately left for Bombay by the Bombay Express.—A. P.

New York Cotton At New High Levels

SENATOR SMITH FAVOURS 20 CENTS FOR LOWEST GRADE: ACTIVE TRADE AND SPECULATIVE BUYING

BOMBAY, July 26

On Friday New York cotton touched new high levels on reassuring Washington advices of the unlikelihood of the release of loan stocks and proposals by Senator Smith for fixing minimums for the lowest grade at 20 cents.

After a decline of about 30 points from the previous high level, New York cotton prices again advanced 42 points and touched new high levels. There was active speculative and trade buying and the market was firm.

Chicago grains after being firm in sympathy with cotton, silk and good underlying flour demand, reacted on general showers in Northern portion of the spring wheat zone and private forecast of cooler weather in wide areas.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened steady. There was considerable trade and speculative buying and with scarcity of offerings the market was strong.

There was further heavy rainfall in Charleston area and showers in the North West Texas. Elsewhere conditions were fair. The market outlook entirely depends upon crop prospects and Washington developments.

At the opening October was 10 points up at 16.72, which was the lowest for the day. Thereafter there was increased buying and October advanced to 17.10, which was a new high level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 42 to 47 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 42 points at 17.70c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans market was also firm with improved buying and closed at a net rise of 43 to 47 points Spot cotton prices were raised 46 points at 16.72c per lb

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 17.10+47 (1.13 p.m.) lowest 16.72+09 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Active trade and speculative buying. Small offerings. Undertone steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 26.

October	17.26
December	17.39
January	17.42
Middling spot	17.91

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, July 26.

October	17.22
December	17.36
January	17.39
Middling spot	16.87

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, July 26.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

Tata Iron And Steel Co., Ltd.

ACUTE SHORTAGE OF STEEL FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES

Directors' Report For 1940-41

The following report will be presented to Shareholders at the 34th Ordinary General Meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Limited:—

The Directors present herewith their 35th report with the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 31st March:—

The disposable profits for the year are as under:—

Net profits after providing for incometax, Supertax and excess profits tax and after setting aside a sum of Rs. 1 40,00,000 on account of depreciation on block other than Collieries, and a sum of Rs. 10,00,000 on account of depreciation on Collieries block, amount to Rs. 3,53,78,625.

Add—Amount brought forward from last year's account Rs 16,33,917. Add—Income-tax deducted from dividends on Preference Shares (1939/40) Rs. 8,83,382.

The amount available is thus Rs. 3,78,95,924

Out of this, the Directors have transferred Rs. 75,00,000; to the Reserve Fund which leaves a balance of Rs. 3,03,95,924.

The Directors have determined to dispose of this amount as follows:—

Payment of Rs. 9 per share on First Preference Shares Rs. 4,50,000; Payment of Rs. 7/8 per share on Second Preference Shares Rs. 52,03,642; Payment of Rs. 29 per share on Ordinary Shares Rs. 1,01,50,000; Payment of Rs. 172/10 per share on Deferred Shares Rs. 84,15,625; Bonus to Employees Rs. 49,77,486; Carry Forward Rs. 11,99,171. Total Rs. 3,03,95,924.

(Payment on First and Second Preference Shares will be subject to deduction of Incometax).

For the reasons mentioned in the Chairman's speech, Rs. 50 lakhs only were carried to Depreciation last year. This year Rs. 150 lakhs have been provided. This sum is no more than what is required for our very large plant with a gross block expenditure of over Rs. 29 crores, particularly when the reduced provision of the last year is taken into account. Rs. 75 lakhs have been transferred to the Reserve Fund

At the request of the Government, the Company has undertaken to train mechanics for the Indian Air Force Reserve and war technicians for the Army Ordnance Corps. On the 31st March 1941, there were 100 Air Force mechanics and 45 war technicians on the rolls of the Institute at Jamshedpur.

The manufacture of bullet-proof armour plate steel has been successfully developed and such steel is being made for the requirements of armoured vehicles in India. Special steels have also been developed for armour piercing bullets and shells, for machineguns as well as for rifle and machine-gun magazines and for drawing into telegraph wire.

The advice and assistance of the Company's experts has been fully placed at the disposal of Government in connection with their own problems in the manufacture of special steels. As a result of its activities, particularly since the war, the Company is now in a position to manufacture a large variety of special steels which had so far been imported.

A rapidly increasing proportion of the Company's output during the year was taken up by Government for war and urgent civil requirements. Prices for such supplies were regulated in accordance with the terms of the arrangement entered into with the Government at the beginning of the war, to which reference was made in the last year's report. As a result of the purchase by Government of a very large proportion of the Company's production, there was an acute shortage of steel for ordinary commercial purposes. The Company's prices for such materials were raised to a small extent during the year to meet the constantly increasing costs of raw materials and stores but the bazar prices rose to very high levels owing to the extremely limited stocks of steel available with dealers. Measures are under contemplation by Government with a view to remedy this state of affairs.

OPERATIONS

The Directors regret that under instructions from Government they are unable to give figures of the actual production and sales of different products as usual. It may be stated, however, that they exceed those of the previous year in all the departments. For the same reason statistical statements usually appended to the report have been omitted

The third battery of Simon-Carves Coke Ovens which was completed during the year was heated up in April 1940, and the first oven was pushed in July 1940. The Koppers Coke Ovens were shut down on the 1st of September 1940 after having been in operation for 24 years.

During the year work was started on the erection of the new steel-making plant forming part of the current programme of expansion of the works. This plant will produce steel by an entirely new process developed at Jamshedpur, which will not only enable steel to be made more rapidly than by other processes, but will also enable acid steel to be produced for the first time out of purely Indian materials. In spite of the delays occasioned by the war the plant is expected to be in operation before the expiry of the current year

Two electric steel furnaces were purchased from the Negapatam Steel Rolling Mills and installed at the Steel Melting Shop No. 1, hitherto known as the Open Hearth Plant These furnaces have proved invaluable in turning out special quality steel for supply to Government.

COLLIERIES

The work of underground sand-stowing has been continued at Sijua, Maikera and Jamadoba collieries and the special ropeway at Digwadih colliery for conveying sand is nearing completion Arrangement has been made for acquiring the rights of operation over a suitable sand bank in the Damodar River for supplies of sand for stowing purposes.

EDUCATION

Sixty-two schools were either totally or partly maintained by the Company. The number of pupils on the rolls at the various schools increased from 13,200 to 14,300.

The Silver Jubilee of Jamshedpur schools was celebrated by the Schools Committee in November 1940. The Company has continued its support to the mass literacy campaign at Jamshedpur and has agreed to incur part of the expenditure during the year

LABOUR

It has been decided to give all employees of the Company three months' pay under the profit-sharing scheme for the year 1940-'41. This will involve an expenditure of about Rs. 48 lakhs.

Owing to the rise in price of staple commodities, a graded war dearness allowance scheme has been sanctioned for all the low paid employees of the Company.

Labour conditions during the year were satisfactory.

GENERAL

The working arrangements, referred to in the last year's report, with the Steel Corporation of Bengal and the Negapatam Steel Rolling Mills worked satisfactorily.

Government has extended the period of protection which expired on the 31st March 1941, for a further period of one year, owing to the practical difficulties of revising the duties during the war. Owing to the stoppage of imports caused by the war this extension of the protection period has no practical significance so far as this Company is concerned.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: July 26.

Bengal Fine	151/44
Berar	225/29
C. P. 1	234/36
C. P. 2	212/14
Khandesh	168/93
Muglai	188/98

COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay: July 26.

		Extra Spr-fine.	Sup. Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G	Bengal U P	158	156	154	151
M G	Punjab	158	156	154	151
M G	Rajputana	167	165	163	160
M G	Oomra No. 3 217	214	211	208	
M G	C. P. No. 1 244	241	238	235	
M G	C. P. No. 2 224	221	218	215	
M G	Broach No. 2	257	254	251	249
M G	Punjab/American	311	308	305	303
M G	Surat	386	383	380	378
M G	Rajpipla	382	379	376	374
M G	Navsari	394	391	388	386

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 25-7-41	4441000	7761000
Receipts yesterday 25-7-41	14000	8000
Exports to date 25-7-41	.....	.....
Stock at Ports 18-7-41	3259000	2477000
Stock at interior towns do. 25-7-41	2277000	209000
Stock at Liverpool 18-7-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 18-7-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 18-7-41	12189000	13801000
Quantity out of sight 18-7-41	.....	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 26.

Wheat	September	0 5 6
Wheat	January	0 11 6
Wheat	May	0 13 6
Linseed	September	0 9 6
Linseed	May	1 13 0
Groundnut	August	1 12 0
Groundnut	February	7 0 0
Castorseed	September	3 12 0
Castorseed	May	10 8 0
Cottonseed	September	1 8 0
Cottonseed	January	3 8 0
Silver	1st settlement	0 8 0
Silver	2nd settlement	1 0 0
Gold	1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold	2nd settlement	0 8 0

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 26.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-1/2
Madrid	40.50
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.30/17.40
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

LONDON SILVER

London, July 26.

Spot closed.
Forward closed.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 26.

Gold bars fine per oz closed.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT

A Textbook for the Examinations of the Chartered Insurance Institute In demy 8vo. cloth gilt, 303 pp. 7s. 6d. net. Third Edition. By J. B. Welson, LL.M., F. C. I. I., F. C. I. S. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, and F. H. Sherriff, F. I. A. With a Foreword by C. R. V. Coutts F. I. A. Constitution of an Insurance Company—Office—Office Systems—Mechanization — Organization — Management — Remuneration — Officers of the Company—Correspondence — Advertising — Branch Control and Audits—Agency—Secretarial Matters—Life Department—Fire Department—Accidents Department. Miscellaneous.

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CAN YOU FACE THE M

MIRZA ISMAIL ASSAILS 'PAKISTAN'

Demand For Constituent Committee To Frame New Constitution

(Continued From Page 1)

urged that with a view to the removal of doubts and misgivings of the people of this country, His Majesty's Government should make a declaration simultaneously with the reconstruction of Government that within a specified time-limit after the conclusion of war, India would enjoy the same measure of freedom as would be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions.

The Conference is deeply dissatisfied that these demands have not been met in the changes recently announced.

CABINET EXPANSION REACTION

(b) While reiterating the Bombay demands this Conference recognises that the expanded Executive Council will for the first time have non-official Indian majority. It also notes with satisfaction that original position taken up by His Majesty's Government and the Governor-General that unless there was an agreement between the major political parties in India no progress was possible, has been abandoned. Nevertheless this Conference expresses its deep disappointment that the changes made indicate regrettable and continued distrust of Indians. Their exclusion from key portfolios like Defence and Finance is strongly resented and will fail to arouse enthusiasm about war effort, which it is the main professed object of the proposed administrative changes.

(c) This Conference notes with deep dissatisfaction His Majesty's Government has been completely silent about the demand of this Conference regarding the status of India at inter-imperial and international conferences; this Conference is convinced that this demand could have been conceded even during the period of war without violating any constitutional principle.

(d) This Conference is emphatically of opinion that in the larger and abiding interests of this country and its relations with Great Britain and with a view to remove doubts and misgivings of the people of this country as regards the genuineness of the intentions of His Majesty's Government, a declaration should be made that within a brief and specified time after the conclusion of the war that India will enjoy the same measure of freedom as will be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions.

(e) In the opinion of this Conference acceptance of the demands formulated above has since its last session become more urgent in view of the increasing gravity of the international situation. It is necessary at this juncture that His Majesty's Government should not only make changes to satisfy administrative needs but exhibit bold statesmanship in order to bring about unity between the Government and the people of this country and to stimulate the country's war efforts.

(f) This Conference has watched with grave concern since its last session the extension of war to the east and places on record its sincere sympathies with the British Government in the hour of their trial and expresses its strong hope that England will be triumphant over the forces of evil.

FIRST BRICK OF WALL OF JERRICHO FALLS

The Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jayakar moving the first resolution congratulated the last conference on its efforts to bring about a change in the political stalemate in the country. "The Conference attacks," said Mr. Jayakar, "have at least loosened one brick in the wall of Jerricho. It is now purely a question of time when the other bricks will fall and I am quite sure if the Conference goes on attacking the wall, the whole wall will begin to tumble down."

RETORT TO LEAGUE LEADER

Referring to certain criticisms levelled at the Conference "by a distinguished Muslim leader of a big Muslim party" that all those in the conference were like the Dutch army, only generals, Mr Jayakar replied that generals must necessarily have been good fighting soldiers. "I wish only to say" he said "that it is much better to be generals without soldiers than to be a general, whose soldiers are gradually deserting him at the first blast" (laughter).

The Conference, Mr. Jayakar said, had made some efforts and it had partially succeeded. But still the substance of the demands made had not yet been met. He recalled the resolution adopted by the last session of the Conference held at Bombay and the demand made for a transfer of all the portfolios to Indians and proceeded to review the recent changes effected in the Viceroy's Executive Council. He deplored that Defence, Home and Finance Departments had not been transferred to an Indian member. Only such a transfer could cause tremendous enthusiasm in this country. It appeared to him that the Government in this country were not earnest about preparing the defence of this country.

In this connection he referred to steps taken in England. Inside four months Mr. Eden was able to organise a huge organisation known as "Local Defence Volunteers."

INDIANS MUST HAVE DEFENCE PORTFOLIO

Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, had referred "to this untapped reservoir of Indian patriotism and ability" but nothing could be achieved unless defence was transferred to the hands of Indians. They should be men belonging to the people, who could go amongst the people which no Englishman was capable of doing.

MOCK TOMFOOLERY

Mr. Jayakar went on with the question of allocation of portfolios to the new Indian members in the Viceroy's Executive Council. A man like Dr. E. Raghavendra Rao was in charge of "Civil Defence". It was a most ambiguous expression. Clarified, it meant supervising the pussilanimous-looking men of the A. R. P. It was a mock tomfoolery with no real meaning. "I wish to tell you what you have got" he said. "We have got six Indians in place of three. No new Departments have been transferred from Englishmen to Indians. In the departments which were under Indians before instead of one man working three men will work now" Mr. Jayakar believed that to make up the five to eight lakhs of rupees which would be spent by way of salaries to the new members in the new budget there would be an additional taxation to the tune of rupees two crores.

Mr. Amery had stated that the new Executive Councillors are 'a great team of ability not rivalled anywhere in India or elsewhere'. If he had got such a team to work why were they not given the most important portfolios?

Mr. Jayakar regretted that "the old and continued distrust of Indians" still prevailed. It was argued by some that it was not possible for the Viceroy to get rid of his trusted lieutenants. But 'the trusted lieutenants" were not there constantly. Sir Mohammed Zafrullah had gone and so Sir G. S. Bajpai and in course of time Sir Reginald Maxwell would go. The statellites of the Governor-General, unlike those of the sun, often go.

Then there was the other argument that the Indian Princes would not agree to have a completely Indianised Government. It had often been proved that it was an incorrect statement.

It was clear that His Majesty's Government was not prepared to trust Indians. It was only necessary for Indians to see to what lengths England had gone to defeat Hitler. They offered a common Government with France. It showed the straits to which Britain was driven for the sake of winning the war. There was now an alliance with Russia, England's "ancestral enemy all these years and whose social system is so very different from hers." If England could go to such an extent to placate Russia could not England do something small to satisfy India?

He then recalled the "grievous omission" of England when the war started. India was not at all consulted. The Legislature was not consulted, though he was quite certain a resolution could have been passed supporting the war with the agreement of the Congress Party.-

VISITORS TO WEDDING

The expansion of the Executive Council "was the most uneconomic system that has been devised." The relegation of the portfolio of "Indians Overseas" to Mr. Aney was "grotesque and ludicrous". The posts had been offered and they had been accepted. Nothing could be done now. The position of the Conference was something like visitors to a wedding, who disapproved of the match but could not help it. They had no right to pronounce a verdict on the propriety of the wedding.

HOPES ABOUT FUTURE.

Mr. Jayakar then explained the attitude which the Conference should adopt. It was an axiom with the late Gokhale and Tilak: "Take what you get and fight for the rest." It had become a fashion to decry that theory, but they must make the best out of the present. For the first time they had got a non-official majority in the Executive Council, which had hitherto remained the citadel of British bureaucracy. Those Indian members would be constantly coming in touch with the Viceroy and would be able to influence him.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan seconding the resolution declared that the demands set forth in the resolution were the least that would have to be met to allay the apprehensions of even the most considerate and least revolutionary of the public men in India. Since the conference met last in Bombay events had moved rapidly. Russia had joined the war and the alliance with Russia had made the Democratic Front a little more real. He recalled Mr. Churchill's reference to India and China, that if Hitler won, the two countries would go to the abysmal bottom and asked whether India was in a position to defend herself.

"UNDILUTED BRITISH"

He referred to the "undiluted British autocracy" during the past 150 years which had left India in the present absolutely defenceless position. "Do not believe", he said, "that Britain has disarmed us because of her belief in non-violence or world disarmament. But in spite of this our people were anxious to fight shoulder to shoulder with the British people in this war. The National Congress had been denouncing the policy of appeasement. Before the war Pandit Nehru proclaimed India's support in this war and so did Mahatma Gandhi when he said that it would be a great calamity if Great Britain and France were defeated. In this very city the Congress was prepared to drop non-violence so far as external aggression went and was prepared to lose the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. They demanded responsibility at the Centre. Nothing was done.

WHAT INDIA DEMANDS

India was the only large country that still remained a subject nation. India represented a distinct culture and civilisation. India was not to be regarded as a recent arrival. India was often told that she was going to be granted this or that. "But now", Sir Radhakrishnan said, "we do not accept your "bona-fides." We have been treated to such proclamations coming out in moments of emergency or enthusiasm. Now we want you to give us a specific time limit". He regretted that India's demands were met with polite ambiguity and elaborate evasions. The Conference wanted a time limit and Mr. Amery said "steadily". The Conference wanted equality of status for India with those of the rest of the Self-Governing Dominions and the reply was "an increasing share".

WANTED GOODWILL.

Concluding Sir Radhakrishnan hoped that the new members would do their best and would press for the transfer of other portfolios. They would also work for the release of Satyagraha prisoners and restore Democratic Government in the provinces. There was abundance of goodwill in this country to Britain. The country was not entirely for non-violence and the majority of the people were prepared to employ force, but they must be utilised in the proper way and goodwill should be created.

Dr. Sachidananda Sinha supporting the resolution said that they should remember Dadabhai Naoroji's words and continue their agitation till their demands were granted.

PLEA FOR A CONSTITUENT COMMITTEE.

Sir Mirza Ismail in further supporting the resolution urged the appointment of a Constituent Committee to draft a New Constitution for India satisfying the legitimate demands of all parties and emphasised the need for a communal settlement. He said he was one of those who believed that India needed Britain even more than Britain needed India. Therefore India should do everything in her power to help Britain and her cause in the war. A strong and loyal India was the strongest bulwark that England could possess, even stronger than any of the Dominions whose populations and resources were not to be compared with those of India. He, therefore, emphasised the need for Britain to remove misunderstandings.

THIS PICTURE OF DIVIDED COUNSEL.

The speaker regretted that when the fate of nations was hanging in the balance public life in India should have presented to the world a picture of divided counsel. The Hindu-Muslim problem. Sir Mirza maintained "is our fundamental problem. We must try to approach it with flexible minds. So long as those differences are not composed, it is futile to expect any true and lasting progress in our country. Let us, therefore, face squarely this formidable obstacle in the way of our political advancement and make a faithful endeavour to surmount it."

HOW TO UNITE.

Sir Mirza maintained that once India's internal differences were resolved Dominion Status would follow as a matter of course. He could not see how the two great communities could be brought together except by getting their leaders to meet and make an earnest effort to produce a settlement satisfactory to both communities and indeed to all communities. "In order to do this", he continued, "and at the same time to devise a Constitution for India which would take her to her destined goal in as short a time as possible, it is necessary that a Constituent Committee should be appointed by the Government to consider all these questions and submit their recommendations for the consideration of the British Government after the termination of the war.

NEED FOR TOLERANCE.

There seems to be no reason why such a Committee should not be set up at once. It might be said that it would hamper war effort. This is a view with which I for one cannot agree. I feel that apart from hampering war efforts it will help it. The mere appointment of such a Committee would by itself produce a very favourable atmosphere in the country and would go far to conciliate. I have every hope, even those who are at present not so well disposed towards the British Government. Justice enjoins and expediency suggests some such action on the part of the British Government and I hope they will not hesitate to take it. The Committee that I contemplate would consist almost entirely of non-officials elected as far as possible by the respective groups or parties."

Emphasising the need for unity and tolerance in India, Sir Mirza said: "Every group or community must be prepared to make some sacrifice—sacrifice of self-interest and of self-esteem in the furtherance of our common aims and ambitions."

UNDIVIDED INDIA.

"The unity of India has to be preserved at all costs," declared Sir Mirza proceeding. (Cheers) "The more closely the various provinces and States come together in the service of their common motherland and in the pursuit of their common ideals and interests, the greater will be India's strength and correspondingly the greater will be her influence in the counsels of nations."

"I am wholly in favour of a strong Central Government in India. A vast and heterogeneous country like ours, differing from province to province cannot be administered efficiently from a remote and isolated Centre. A Supreme Government dealing exclusively with Defence, Finance, Customs and similar questions of all All-India character is at any time an obvious necessity for India, and more especially so in these tragic and critical days. At the same time, the provinces should enjoy as full a measure of autonomy as is possible in the field of local administration."

"In short, in our political structure, we have to evolve a formula which should seek to combine the advantages of Home Rule in local matters with national unity under the Federal principle."

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Sir Jagdish Prasad further supporting the resolution contested the criticism that the conference was composed of persons who were unrepresentative of anyone else but themselves. As regards what had been announced by the British Government, the speaker said he was not prepared to ignore what had been achieved and conceded due to public pressure. The fact that there were eight Indians in the new Executive Council, providing an absolute majority, should not be lost sight of in whatever criticism they made. Secondly the Bombay Conference had helped to terminate the feeling of despair and political frustration in the country. The position before the Bombay Conference was that there was no indication that Indians would be associated with the country's war efforts at all, but the announcement had changed this position. Thirdly the eight Indians appointed to the Council were distinguished persons and if they concentrated on the larger question of policy, they would be able to effect great improvement in the present position.

DISTRUST OF INDIANS

Sir Jagdish Prasad severely criticised the failure of the British Government to give key portfolios to Indians and said if in the words of Mr. Amery these eight Indians were "an unrivalled team throughout the world", why did it take the Secretary of State and the British Government such a long time in the first place to discover such a team and secondly why was this team not entrusted with real power? Their failure to give them positions of power clearly proved that the British Government still distrusted Indians and this naturally created a suspicion in the minds of Indians regarding the intentions of the British Government in regard to India.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN HEAD AND HEART

Sir Jagdish continuing said this suspicion had caused a struggle between head and heart among Indians and this hampered their war effort. He hoped in the interests of the war efforts, Britain would do something to put an end to this struggle. Sir Jagdish Prasad warned the Conference that their struggle will have to be a long one, as the British would not yield soon. "No slackening, no faint-heartedness and no weakening of the struggle until our demands are conceded," he concluded.

SAVARKAR'S VIEW

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, explained why he, a strong party man, had joined the Non-Party Conference. The main consideration which made him join the Conference was that he fully agreed with the object of the Conference and the demands it made and, therefore, there was nothing wrong in even a strong party man like him joining the Non-Party Conference. It was only those who cared more for party interests than the country's interests refrained from attending such a conference (cheers). What was in the resolution, he asked, which a really patriotic Indian could not accept? Mr. Savarkar was convinced that the recent reforms announced were the result of public pressure and a turn in the war. He had no doubt that the time would come when the British Government would accept the demand of the Conference provided the pressure was kept up and the present turn of the war also continued. Speaking for himself, he was against the idea of any Empire and favoured an alliance between the people of India and the people of Great Britain.

He urged the Conference to keep up the pressure of public opinion and the Indian youth to join the army in their thousands. "Accept what is given and make use of it to gain more," was his advice. "Do not be misguided", he concluded, "By foolish talk of not helping Imperialism by joining the army, because everything that one does under the sun is in one way or the other helping Imperialism. We are helping in the war only to help ourselves."

AMERY'S MYTHICAL SLOGAN

Pandit Hriday Nath Kunzru said that Mr. Amery's speeches provided numerous angles from which the resolution could be tackled. He recalled Mr. Amery's "India First" slogan and asked if the measures announced in India implemented this slogan. While the number of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council had been increased, no new responsibility was placed on the shoulders of these men. "Can this be called 'India first' "? If this was to mean the implementation of "India First" slogan, then it only meant that Indian interests came only after British interests had been provided for.

He compared the posts given to the new Executive Councillors with the scheme of Indianisation of the Army whereunder trained Indian Officers were made to replace Jemadars and Subedars. This was true of the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council, which demonstrated once again British suspicion and distrust of Indians. This distrust alone stood in the way of transfer of key portfolios into Indian hands.

DEFENCE PORTFOLIO

He for one should have thought that under the stress of the present war the Defence portfolio would have been transferred to an Indian civilian, as in his opinion such a transfer would have resulted in a civilian controlling the Military Policy of India. This was the case in England and it was also the case in all democratic countries. It had been pointed out that the exigencies of war prevented such a step, but, continued Pandit Kunzru: "I should have thought the war should have made such a transfer necessary rather than making it an excuse. If Defence is transferred, it would be a demonstration of British sincerity towards Indian demands. To me the Defence portfolio is the only key portfolio and as such that should be transferred to Indian hands."

Pandit Kunzru proceeding observed that the Indians who have now joined the Viceroy's Executive Council would have no easy task before them in espousing the cause of India. He hoped they would combine amongst themselves and present the British Government with a policy which has their support and the support of their country. They should also see that the Council worked as a collective body.

OF NO CONSEQUENCE

Mr. Jagannath Agarwal dismissed the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council as of no consequence. There was neither plan nor any programme behind the expansion. The distribution of portfolios was done in a haphazard manner. The allocation of Labour to Sir Firoze Khan Noon was evidence of the haphazardness. He urged that the Defence Department should be manned by an Indian to secure the maximum co-operation of the people.

Raja Maheswar Dayal Seth also supported the resolution.

WANTED CHANGE OF HEART

Rai Bahadur Kunwar Guru Narain supported the resolution.

Sardar Ujjal Singh declared that India was really in sympathy with Great Britain. India was doing her utmost in the way of war efforts. Nevertheless in order to arouse Indian enthusiasm it was necessary that Indians must be made to feel that the freedom for which England was fighting was India's also.

Referring to the expansion of the Executive Council, he regretted there was no real transfer of power and that the Executive Council was not representative of all the interests in the country. He deplored that a Sikh member had not been included in the Council. He had heard it said that Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, had threatened to resign if a Punjabi Muslim was not taken in the Council. Sardar Ujjal Singh pointed out that Sir Sikandar was anxious for the representation of a Punjabi Muslim interests rather than Punjab as a whole. For the last sixteen years, the Speaker said, Punjab was represented in the Executive Council by a Muslim and he asked why a Sikh should not have been given an opportunity now. He urged that there should be a change of heart on the part of Britain in regard to India.

INDIANISE THE CENTRE

The Raja of Venkatagiri supported the resolution. He hoped that Britain would realise the situation in India and act upto the recommendations contained in the resolution. He urged that the Centre should be completely Indianised. In this connection he referred to the proposal of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari for the establishment of a National Government and hoped that such a Government would soon come into existence. In regard to the demand that India's representatives should be on a par with the representatives of other Dominions in Inter-Imperial and International Conferences, the Raja said that no equality of status was possible as long as the Central Government was not completely Indianised.

"FUNCTIONAL DISORDER"

Mr. P. N. Sapru said that if only the British Government had made a declaration as suggested in the Bombay Conference resolution at the beginning of the war, much of the present trouble could have been avoided. As a liberal, he could not wish for the victory of the murderous Nazi regime. There was a feeling, both in England and India, that a conflict was inevitable between the two countries. There was almost a "functional disorder in the country". These things had to be remedied. He asserted that the primary responsibility for the 'impasse' rested with Mr. Amery. He, however did not deny that Indians themselves had not contributed to the solution of the deadlock. He expressed the hope that the members of the Executive Council would develop joint responsibility and would work for the restoration of Constitutional Government in the provinces.

Mr. Meherchand Khanna of the N. W. F. P. in supporting the resolution said that in spite of all that had happened Mr. Churchill's mentality had not changed and unless this mentality was changed there could be no satisfactory settlement of the Indian question.

GOVT MUST CHANGE ITS METHODS

Sardar Sant Singh wanted to know why no Sikh was included in the expanded Council. Why was not Dr. Moonje who was an authority on military matters not on the National Defence Council? Why were two Anglo-Indians included in this Council even though their interests would be safeguarded by the European head of the Department? If the British Government wanted the support of political India, apart from "Yes Men" in the war effort, then they should change their methods.

Mr. P. N. Rajabhoj and Mr. S. Y. Deshmukh also supported the resolution.

THE REAL TASK

Mr. A. S. N. Murthy while lending his support to the resolution reminded the Conference that its main function was to break the political deadlock for which it was convened. They had not succeeded in this and must concentrate on it.

Mr. Murthy continued that another important matter on which the conference should concentrate was the question of release of thousands of their countrymen who were in jails. It was not possible to achieve anything so long as those men were in jail. The Conference would be judged not by what resolutions it passed, but by what results it achieved.

AVOID BLUNDERING POLICY

Sir Dayakshen Kaul blamed the British Government for the present communal difficulties in India and said that it must give up backing to one community against the other. The speaker also strongly criticised the demand for 'Pakistan' and said that a large section of the Muslims in India did not approve of it.

Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan said that the speeches and the resolution marked yet another emphatic protest against the attitude of the British Government. He advised the British Government "to avoid her blundering policy and to do the right thing by India." He also urged that Constitutional Government should be restored in the Provinces.

Mr. D. V. Gunddappa also supported the resolution and the resolution was carried.

Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri moved the second resolution which reads as follows:—

"The Conference also is of the opinion that steps should immediately be taken to examine the

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 4.)

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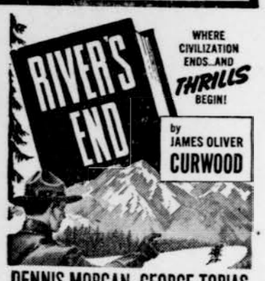

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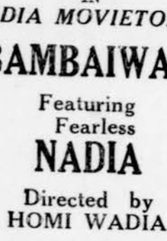

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LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 4, 1997
Muslim: Rajab 3, 1360
Parsi: Behman 27, 1310

NOTICE TO JURYMEN:—Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

FAREWELL TO CAPT. SHERIFF:—A tea party will be given to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. to bid farewell to Capt. M. K. Sheriff.

THE KAYASTHA SABHA, BOMBAY.

The Hon. Secretary of the Kayastha Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The Kayastha Sabha of Bombay will celebrate the Diamond Jubilee (Sixtieth Birthday Anniversary) of Sriyut Basudeo Prasad Srivastava, C.E., the organiser and President of the Kayastha Sabha, Bombay, on September 21st 1941. The Sabha will hold a Reception in his honour and will also present an address of appreciation on the occasion.

MEETING OF KARNATAK RESIDENTS:—A meeting of the residents of Karnatak will be held to-day (Monday), under the joint auspices of all the associations, in the Mogaveera V. Mandali Hall, Manek Mansion, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to concert measures for relief of distressed people in the Kanara Districts who have been victims of the recent flood havoc. Mr. K. N. Gaitonde will preside.

RASHTRABHASHA PRACHAR EXAMINATIONS.

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes:—

The ensuing Rashtrabhasha Prachar Examinations, Prarambhic, Pravesh, Parichaya and Kovid, of the Rashtrabhasha Prachar Samiti, Wardha will be held on Saturday and Sunday the 23rd and 24th of August 1941. Application forms with late fee will be accepted till 29th July 1941 between 5 to 6-30 p.m. at the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Choupati sea-face, near Wilson College. The examinations will be held at eleven different centres: Fort, Kalbadevi, Girgaon, Byculla Parel, Dadar, Matunga, Khar, Santa Cruz, Ville Parle and Andheri. So far above 1740 candidates have filled in the examination forms.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"My Favourite Wife". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Six Lessons from Madame La Zonga". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"River's End". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Case of the Frightened Lady". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi". Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PATHE—"Asra". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar". Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 12-30 p.m.
WEST END—"Charanoki-Dasi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan". Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Holiday in Bombay". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit". Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
PALACE—"South of Suez". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
HIND-MATA—"Alaudin Laila". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
APOLLO—"Duty". Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.

Khairmoday-Gaikawad Wedding At Dharwar

The wedding takes place to-morrow (29th instant at Line Bazar, Dharwar, of Mr. Changdev B. Khairmoday with Dwarkabai K. Gaikawad.

Mr. Khairmoday is the young Maratha Harijan leader and social worker of Bombay and is held in great esteem for his valuable services to his people as well to intellectual and literary activities.

Relief Centres For Surat Dist.

A committee consisting of Raja Bahadur Narayanlal Bansilal, Rao Saheb Chotalal Kothari and Mr. Pratapchandra Pandit was appointed under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Hindu Sabha to arrange relief work in Gujarat.

The committee collected funds and sent them to the Hindu leader Mr. Anand Priyaji of Baroda who appointed sub-committees and opened 20 relief centres in Broach and Amod Districts and distributed food and clothes to some six thousand people. The committee is going to open relief centres in Surat District also.

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PLACE OF CHARKHA IN RELIEF OF DISTRESS

An Appeal To Organisations In Flood And Cyclone Stricken Areas In Country: Need For New Khadi Drive

The monthly mass spinning demonstration was held at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, on Sunday evening. Several spinners, including many young boys participated.

FRESH DRIVE IN KHADI

One of the spinners addressed those present on the importance of the Charkha and Khadi in the rejuvenation of the national life of the country. He referred to the latest developments in the Far East and expressed the opinion that, though Japanese imports especially of cloth into India had for some time been dropping, the latest developments would put a complete stop to all Japanese imports into this country. The result would be a great boon in the textile industry. As at present the industry as a whole was not in a position to meet all the clothing needs of the nation. In the circumstances the speaker anticipated heavy rise in the price of cloth. He declared that such a rise would seriously affect the already low standard of life of the masses. Now therefore was the time for a vigorous drive for the popularisation of hand-spinning and hand-weaving. He hoped that there would be a big campaign throughout the country in the direction.

CHARKHA FOR DESTITUTE

Continuing the speaker referred to the great devastation that had been caused by floods and cyclone in Malabar, Gujarat and elsewhere in the country. He was of opinion that relief organisations in these areas could do a great deal for the propagation of hand-weaving and hand-spinning among the destitute people in these areas. He hoped that due attention would be paid by those concerned to this suggestion, and that very soon relief of human distress would also have a production aspect.

KHADI SAMMELAN

The speaker then referred to the proposed Khadi Sammelan, to be held in this city towards the end of August. The object of this gathering was to review the present position in Bombay in regard to the propagation of Khaddar, spinning wheel, and articles of village industries and to devise ways and means by which better results could be obtained. He hoped that all the spinners and sympathisers of the Khadi and village industries movement would evince great interest, and make the proposed Sammelan a great success.

Dr. JIVRAJ ENTERTAINS Drs. B. C. ROY AND K. S. RAY

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the Soonderdas Medical College, gave an "at home" at the Wellington Sports Club on Sunday to Dr. K. S. Ray, President, Indian Medical Association and to Dr. B. C. Roy, President Medical Council of India. About 150 persons were present, among whom were Dr. J. A. Collaco, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. M. D. Bhat, Municipal Commissioner, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Lt.-Col. Bhatia of the Grant Medical College, and Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai.

Bombay Taxi-Drivers' Union

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Taxi-drivers' Union was held this afternoon at Cama Hall.

Mr. S. H. Jhabvala in presenting the annual report said that the Union's membership had reached nearly 1,000. The outstanding event of the year was the successful working of their Co-operative Stores, which had departments for meter repairing, tailoring and the supply of motor accessories. In some cases free legal assistance was also given to the members.

The personnel of the new Executive was also elected. Mr. Mohamed Zackaria Khan was elected president; Messrs. Bhagwan Singh and Bhagwan Singh Virsingh were elected Vice-Presidents; Mr. S. H. Jhabvala and Mr. Kaikani were elected Secretaries.

Sir M. Yakub For Simla

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 27.

Sir Mahomed Yakub, Reforms Adviser to H. E. H. the Nizam's Government, left for Simla this evening to attend the forthcoming deliberations of the newly formed National Defence Council.—United Press.

LUCKNOW, July 26.

A meeting of the Provincial Red Cross was held this evening when Lady Hallet presided. Several Sub-Committees were formed.—A. P.

PURSE TO MASTER KRISHNA

Mrs. Naidu's Tribute To Prominent Maharashtra Musician

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Presiding over a public reception given to Master Krishnarao Fulambrikar, a well-known musician of Maharashtra, at the St. Xavier's College Hall this morning, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that music was destined to play an important part in the national reconstruction of India. No musician could afford to isolate himself while his brethren struggled for the political progress of the country. A musician could also be a patriot and could work for the emancipation of his motherland.

Referring to Master Krishnarao's career, Mrs. Naidu said that for over 25 years, he had worked hard to adapt the ancient art of music to the requirements of the present day. He had rendered the art simple enough to be admired by every one. He had popularised music to the extent of being looked upon as a part and parcel of daily life. Mrs. Naidu hoped that in the coming years, Master Krishnarao would be able to render greater service to the country through the vehicle of music.

A purse of Rs. 1,000 was presented to Master Krishnarao in aid of the Bharat Gayan Samaj, Poona, of which he is the Principal.

Mr. D. A. Tuljapurkar suggested that the veterans in the musical world of Maharashtra should work in the direction of establishing a University for music at Bombay.

Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, President of the Reception Committee thanked the citizens for their contributions to the purse.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR CIVIL GUARDS

Radicals' Move For Local Defence Corps

To demand military training for the Civic Guards in order to make them an auxiliary military organisation, and to popularise the idea of a People's Volunteer Corps a public meeting was held under the auspices of the Radical Democratic Party at Mangrol Hall, Fort, on Sunday evening. Mr. Tayab Sheikh presided. About twenty persons attended the meeting.

Mr. Sheikh regretted the smallness of the audience which he said denoted a lack of consciousness on the part of the people about the great events that were happening in the world.

Explaining the purpose of the meeting Mr. Sheikh referred to the Fascist onslaught, and said that the enemy were nearer to the gates of India. That being so, the need for the proper organisation of defence was obvious.

Opinion in the country was divided on the question of the war effort. One view suggested that so long as India was under the domination of Britain, she had nothing to do with the present war. The Muslim League was willing to help but only on certain conditions. The Radical Democratic Party was the only political Party which supported the Government in their war effort whole-heartedly.

The main resolution, which was moved by Mr. K. N. Rai explained the present position of the country and expressed the desirability of forming a local Volunteer Defence Corps as soon as possible. The resolution was carried.

Some other speakers also attacked Fascism in their speeches.

PREPARATION FOR BIGGER STRUGGLE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Unfurling the National Flag at the Congress House this morning, Mr. Abidali Jafferbhoy said that the present phase of Satyagraha which had no spectacular touch about it, was meant to be a phase of preparation for a greater struggle, which he was sure, would come after the war. Mahatma Gandhi did not wish to embarrass Britain in any way at the present juncture. He was interested to-day in making every Indian devote his attention to the constructive part of the Congress programme which alone would strengthen the Congress organisation. It was necessary that the nation should be strong enough not only to win independence but also to preserve it.

Referring to the National Flag, Mr. Abidali said that the nation paid its homage to the Tri-colour because it was a symbol of sacrifice and unity.

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INDO-BURMA IMMIGRATION

Nattukottai Chettiar's Protest

RANGOON, July 27.

Dissatisfaction with the terms of the Indo-Burma Immigration Agreement is voiced in telegrams sent to the Government of India by the Nattukottai Chettiars' Association and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce. The former asserts that the Agreement violates the fundamental principles regarding the right to continue or exercise profession, trade and business embodied in sections 46 and 51 of the Government of Burma Act. According to practice, for instance, Chettiar community agents and servants, after serving three years in Burma, return home for a short while before starting the next period. Such persons having spent long years in Burma and acquired knowledge of language and local conditions, will be excluded and will be dealt with as new immigrants. This could not have been contemplated and it would appear that Indians and Indian companies would have had the protection of Sections 46 and 51 should the Government of Burma attempt legislation regarding Indian immigration.

The Indian Association, "inter alia", states that the various terms of the agreement are objectionable, such as the literacy test is vague and is likely to be abused. If it is inevitable the test must be in the language known to the immigrant. The entrance fees are prohibitive and residential fees highly objectionable and discriminatory. The list of dependants of the privileged immigrants excludes many legitimate dependants and even excludes wives, if they are more than one. The expression seven calendar years in Clause 21 should be seven years. The privileged immigrants losing status by mere absence for twelve months, will cause hardship, and the Association urges that the period should be at least three years. The Association objects to the registration of Indians, which is considered derogatory and requests necessary steps be taken for its ratification.

It is understood that the Indian Chamber of Commerce is sending a deputation to India shortly to represent their grievances and also intends waiting on the Local Government.

MILITARY WITHDRAWN IN DACCA

DACCA, July 26.

In view of the improvement in the riot situation, the military who were posted in some quarters in the city on June 27 and who had since been patrolling the various streets, were withdrawn yesterday.—A. P.

Congress Nationalist Party

POONA, July 26.

Sardar Sant Singh, M.L.A. (Central), in a statement to the Press says that reports that the Congress Nationalist Party in the Central Assembly will shortly be liquidated as the Party Leader, Mr. M. S. Aney, has joined the Executive Council, is without foundation.—A. P.

Chattari As President Of Nizam's Council

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 27.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-day announces the appointment by H. E. H. the Nizam's Government of Sir Ahmed Sayed Khan, Nawab of Chattari, as President of H. E. H. the Nizam's Executive Council.

The appointment will last for three years in the first instance, subject to two years' further extension. The salary will be Rs. 5,000 per month plus a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 1,000, house, etc., all found.

Sir Ahmed Sayed Khan is arriving here to-morrow morning as a State guest on a preliminary visit before the final taking over of the charge of the new office. He will stay for about four days.—United Press.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 28, 1941.

GOOD IN PARTS

The main resolution of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference at Poona is a delicately balanced one and its effect on Government and the public will depend on what points in it are emphasized by the executive of the Conference. The resolution virtually described the changes in the Central Executive as good in parts, like the curate's egg. That is not an entirely inaccurate description of the resolution itself, though it condemns the changes as on the whole unsatisfactory and not "in toto", as desired by Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. Speaking of one particular change Dr. M. R. Jayakar described it as "mock tomfoolery." His constitutional self-restraint prevented him from extending the description to the scheme as a whole. But he otherwise exposed its tomfoolery all right. "No new Departments, he said, "have been transferred from Englishmen to Indians. In the Departments which were under Indians before, instead of one man working, three men will work now."

Wanted A Declaration

The Conference "recognises that the expanded Executive Council will for the first time have non-official Indian majority." But it is a precarious majority because, apart from its personnel, its decisions are not at all binding on the Viceroy. The Conference also "notes with satisfaction that the original position taken up by his Majesty's Government and the Governor-General that, unless there was an agreement between the major political parties in India, no progress was possible has been abandoned." An agreement was made a condition for any appreciable constitutional advance and not for mere administrative convenience to relieve the strain of work in certain departments. But in the present scheme there is no constitutional advance. Nor has the condition been withdrawn. However, we note with satisfaction that on the whole the Conference "expresses its deep disappointment that the changes made indicate regrettable and continued distrust of Indians" and "strongly resents" their exclusion from key portfolios like Defence and Finance. We also welcome the reiteration of the demand that "a declaration should be made that within a brief and specified time after the conclusion of the war India will enjoy the same measure of freedom as will be enjoyed by Britain and the Dominions." The Congress aims at nothing more but it would not make the measure of its freedom depend on that of another country.

Conditions Of Settlement

The Conference has adopted the formula suggested by the President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, that "we should seize as much power as comes into our hands and ask for more." This is not a bad formula to be acted upon when any real power comes into our hands, provided always that the asking for more is done in a more compelling form than the supplicant way of Oliver Twist. Many rightly believe that the present scheme does not give any real power and might well have been rejected, as the Simon Commission scheme was rejected even by the Liberals at Sir Tej Bahadur's suggestion. Sir Tej Bahadur, Sir Mirza Ismail and several others hope that the new Council will help to solve the communal problem and thereby facilitate further constitutional progress. We readily concede that the Indian members of the Council have the desire to do all this but we do not believe they have, or will be, given the power to achieve their object. Sir Tej Bahadur also cherishes the hope that the Indian Councillors "will bring pressure to bear upon the holders of those portfolios of power which have been withheld from them" and will get these men to follow a policy of conciliation and end that of sending thousands to jail. Perhaps he has hinted at a jail delivery. Here again we doubt if the Indian Councillors have power or influence enough to secure this object. They may be politely asked to mind their own portfolios. And then they may refrain from resigning either in the hope that to-morrow or the day after or as early as is possible the holders of the portfolios of power may relent or in their ever-lasting faith in the formula of accepting what little they get and then asking for more. Supposing that under the influence of the Indian Councillors or otherwise political prisoners are released, that will doubtless provide a unique opportunity to all to reconsider the present situation in all its bearings in their search for a lasting settlement. But if Government are not prepared to part with real power even to the extent of accepting the demands of the Non-Party Leaders' Conference, there can be no settlement.

Anglo-American Reply

American and Britain have reacted promptly to Japan's new aggression. The fact that they have done so without waiting for a formal announcement of the 'agreement' between Vichy and Tokyo, which both have been withholding, constitutes a plain warning that they have decided to check Japan's aggressive plans. The question is whether the counter-measures taken and the manner in which they have been taken are a sufficiently effective answer to the Japanese challenge? It is not yet clear whether they constitute a complete economic blockade of Japan by the U.S.A. and the British Empire. And it is rather strange that the Dutch should still be considering the question of lining up with America and Britain.

In any case let us hope that the economic sanctions do not involve any self-stultifying exceptions and that the Netherlands East Indies will immediately follow the Anglo-American lead. This will certainly have the effect of blockading Japan economically except for minor leaks to and from South America. And since Japan is, without question, extraordinarily vulnerable in the economic sphere, the blockade—if it is complete—is bound eventually to prove disastrous to Japan. But, and this is the important point, it will have little effect upon Japan in the immediate future. By itself it can neither stop Japan's aggressive plans nor defeat actual aggression. The British and the Dutch have more or less completed their military arrangements against the Japanese menace President Roosevelt is also energetically preparing. But these actions are being taken only on "parallel lines" almost implying that each Power will move only in its own defence. What is needed to deal effectively with Japan is a joint front based on the principle of collective security. And it should include Russia also.

Frankly Speaking

The Eastern Front

On Saturday last ended the fifth week of the Nazi attack upon Russia and has afforded more striking evidence of Germany's failure. The mighty military machine, which was to reduce Leningrad, Kiev and Moscow in a matter of two or three weeks, has been moving for twice as many weeks and is still far from its objectives, struggling desperately with the Red Army which it broke up and disintegrated in the very first fortnight of the fighting! The last seven or eight days have been remarkable for the absence of any striking claim even by the official German News Agency True, Saturday's communique mentioned fight south-west of Vyasma about half way between Smolensk and Moscow. Some tanks may possibly have adventured beyond Smolensk to somewhere "South west" of Vyasma And it is more than likely that this "advance" is no more than a desperate sop to Germans who must have been anxiously awaiting news of "important victories." That the "advance" is by no means important is virtually acknowledged by the German Radio which pleaded on Saturday night that victories would take time to materialise But time is on the side of the Russians and if the speed of German progress and the magnitude of "victories" remains what they are the Nazis may be facing disaster in another five weeks. It is not right to be over-optimistic but there is no doubt that the situation as it stands to-day constitutes a definite danger to Germany rather than to Russia .

Nazi Gas Plans

The plans and instructions regarding chemical warfare which the Russians captured and exposed to the world have, it is reported, been admitted by the Germans now. The Nazis, however, seek to explain them away by urging that these rules are studied by German military leaders "merely as a matter of routine". To a certain extent this may be a correct explanation. Every General Staff "studies" the problems of gas warfare. But do the detailed instructions issued to mere regimental commanders constitute routine studies by "German military leaders"? Another noteworthy point is that the plans were found with a regiment operating in the front line of the German advance troops. The conclusion seems to be irresistible that Herr Hitler is preparing to repeat the gas outrage of the last world war but on a larger scale. There are many who fear that before the present war ends, the world will be forced to go through experiences more horrible than it has yet begun to imagine. Let us earnestly hope they are wrong.

Agra Detenus' Hunger Strike

It is a relief to learn that on the advice of Gandhiji and other leaders the detenus in the Agra Central Jail who had gone on a hunger-strike have abandoned it. A hunger-strike for an indefinite period cannot be rationally justified for any purpose. This is the second time the detenus in question went on a hunger-strike. When they had done so several week ago to obtain redress for their grievances, which they had set forth in a representation to Government, they were persuaded to suspend the strike when Government promised to consider the grievances. Since then only a few grievances have been partially redressed but the main ones have gone unheeded. Hence this resumption of the suspended right

Is This Justice?

In spite of the protest by the detenus against their classification into two classes and their desire to pool their allowances for equal division among all, in spite of the decision of the Class I detenus to forego their special facilities for the benefit of all, Government enforce the classification and give to Class II detenus only six annas per day as food allowance. Many poor detenus who were the only breadwinners of their families have been kept prisoners without any trial or specific charge against them but their helpless dependents are not given any allowance. Their own troubles and those of their families prey constantly on the minds of the detenus and dispose them to desperate remedies like hunger-strikes. Cannot Government show a little more justice and humanity to men whom they have jailed without a trial and whose families they have deprived of their bread by imprisoning their bread-winners?

LIFE IN WARTIME OXFORD

By J. P. V. D. BALSDON

For seven hundred years the University City of Oxford has been filled with generation after generation of young Britons Students in stuff gowns, students in ruffs and doublets students with powdered hair in brocaded suits have been followed by whiskered students, check-trousered, wearing tall chimney-pot hats, and later by bare-headed students of the last twenty years

Now the young men at Oxford, reduced to half their number by the call of the Services, often wear shrapnel helmets and blue firemen's uniforms. The overalls of air wardens and the Home Guards' khaki battle dress mingle incongruously with the cap and gown.

Yet as Mr Balsdon, one of the University's foremost dons points out, the essential spirit of Oxford is still preserved

War has, at a single stroke, removed from Oxford nearly every man—don, undergraduate and scout—between the ages of nineteen and thirty. They have left Oxford, and are instead in uniform. Within this age-group only a few men are left; some because they are not fit physically for military service; some, undergraduates and dons, because it is in the national interest that they should not desert their studies—medical students, chiefly, and the cleverer of the young scientists. There are some, too, who are going to be clergymen and who, on that account, are reserved from military service

While the number of men undergraduates is reduced by about a half, the number of women undergraduates remains the same as in peacetime. For, while many women who would have come to Oxford but for the war are instead to be found now in uniform, their places have been filled by others; for there have always been far more women anxious to secure admission to Oxford than the women's colleges had room to admit.

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The number of men undergraduates in residence being halved, the University might have looked, and felt, half-empty. It does not, because since a number of the Colleges have been taken over for other purposes, only about half the Colleges—the Reception Colleges, they are called—are available for resident men undergraduates. War in this way has effected curious reconciliations.

The undergraduates of Balliol and Trinity, for instance, traditionally accustomed in peacetime, to shout nightly abuse at one another, now find themselves, in time of war, amicably sharing the same buildings Brasenose men live in Christ Church, Lincoln men in Exeter, Oriel men in Hertford, and paradoxically enough, though the University is only at half-strength, undergraduates are packed more tightly into Colleges than was ever the case in time of peace The number of double rooms (shared by two men) is considerably larger than in peacetime, and hardly any undergraduates any longer live in lodgings

Their life, too, is more austere. Gone, for the time being, are the delicious allurements of peacetime Oxford: the luncheons of salmon mayonnaise, meringues and cider cup; Eights Week, with tea on the College barges and full-scale bumping races on the river. The frivolous, if virile, gaiety of the young athletes in their bright rowing blazers has gone; so, too, has the more austere gaiety of the learned doctors, in all the brilliance of their robes, processing to Encaenia—the annual Commemoration of the University—in June, fortified by the champagne and strawberries of Lord Crewe's benefaction to face the scholarly Latin speeches in the Sheldonian Theatre There is no more cricket in the Parks. But the Parks themselves are as lovely in war as in peace—perhaps lovelier—and so is the river; and nobody doubts that there will be cricket again in the Parks, when this ugly business is over, and Eights Weeks again on the river

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Games are played still, however and with as much vigour as ever There are College teams and there are University teams which play University matches against Cambridge, though in wartime their members are not awarded "Blues".

Less time, however, is available for sport than in time of peace. Two afternoons of every week are given up to military training in the Officers' Training Corps (now renamed "Senior Training Corps") or in the University Air Squadron, one or other of which has been joined voluntarily by practically every undergraduate who, when he reaches the age of nineteen, will be eligible for military service.

And, on other afternoons, you may see undergraduates leaving their Colleges after lunch carrying not a rifle not a squash racket or a hockey stick but a spade or a hoe, bound it may well be, for their own College playing field, part of which is being dug up in order to grow potatoes In the summer undergraduates were to be seen in large numbers, squeezing by twenties into vans made to hold ten, on their way to spend afternoons working on the farms round Oxford, and large numbers of them spent the greater part of the Long Vacation working in forestry camps all over England

All this however is the background to the serious business of the University—a man's work for his degree; and the industry of the undergraduate [illegible] Oxford [illegible] prises of the war. In the nervous years which [illegible] break of war men undergraduates and dons too—sometimes found it difficult to concentrate on their work

War came and to the amazement of their teachers undergraduates have worked harder than anybody thought possible The majority of them will be up at Oxford for little more than a year—instead of, as in peacetime for three or four—and they appear determined to make up at once for all the time that they will lose. Special examinations have been devised which can be taken in this short time and the undergraduates who pass them and who proceed to discharge the requisite length of war service will be entitled to take a "war degree"

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Already at Degree Days among those wearing the orthodox dark ("subfusc") suits and white ties you may see (in cap and gown, of course) more than one former member of the University in the uniform of an ordinary seaman, a pilot officer, an infantry sergeant or—for the women are concerned here, too—a member of the A.T.S

It is not only in order to take their degrees that former members of the University [illegible] Oxford in uniform. For many of them Oxford [illegible] which they go when they have leave. They find friends there—perhaps a medical student or a scientist from among their contemporaries who is still in residence, perhaps some older don. More than that, they find in the peace, the beauty 'the civilisation' of Oxford something which has a sanity, a stability which

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 5.)

Implication Of Non-Violence

(By MAHADEV DESAI.)

II

Q. That brings me to the question of your non-violent resisters or Shanti-Sevaks as you have called them. You have cited in your support the glorious example of the Dharasana volunteers who, I agree, displayed some bravery. But whereas that non-violence was of some avail because you had to deal with a Government composed of people with at least some sense of responsibility, how can it avail against goondas and mobs who have no touch of pity or mercy?

A. There was no touch of pity or mercy in those who attacked the non-violent volunteers at Dharasana. They knew that they had to do the evil deed and not to yield to any noble impulses or to any appeal to their higher nature. If they had done so, they should have been held to be guilty not only of cowardice but of insubordination, as the Garhwalis in Peshawar were. With the mobs it is a different thing. In most cases they act in the heat of the moment; after the fury subsides some of them are known to repent of their action, and in most cases it is violent resistance from the opposite side that provokes them into greater acts of violence. I am firmly of opinion that non-violent resistance and voluntary suffering would be of greater and quicker effect against violent mobs than against a Government which has behind it not only the armed resources of an Empire but also a dogged and ruthless persistence in a particular policy

Q. You would prescribe the same remedy for stray assaults and stabbings?

A. Certainly. If you tackle the communal tension you tackle the assaults and stabbings too. And the sovereign remedy for tackling the communal tension is arbitration of all disputes by a Committee of leaders of communities. This again depends on the dawning of the conviction that all communal strife is national suicide and the creation and promotion of universal goodwill is the only solution. But until such a convection is available all forms of non-violent resistance have to be tried by the Congress.

Q. And all forms of violent resistance too, as the bulk of people are admittedly incapable of non-violence?

A. I will make no such admission with the shining and noble example of Dharasana in front of me. The regrettable fact is that we fail to realise that the fields of communal strife are no less important than the field of Dharasana, and that non-violent action on the former is of equal political importance as, if not greater than, that on the latter field.

But Gandhiji has not ruled out violent resistance for those who do not believe in and are incapable of non-violent resistance. There is a limit to that also, viz., that of decency and honourable bravery. For it is only those who accept a high code of honour even in violence who can one day rise to supreme acts of non-violence.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Q. You have suggested that a Shanti-Sevak may snatch a knife off a stabber's hand and overpower him. That is most intriguing. You may be sure that it is only he who knows [illegible] fencing and sword play who will be able to do it, and plenty of violent training is needed for it.

A. That sentence was wrenched out of the context of a long speech. It was Gandhiji's reply to the question made by a truly non-violent Sevak who has dealt with ruffians and desperadoes for the best part of his life—I mean Ravishankerbhai. He has 'earnt' no fencing or sword play and he had no doubt that he had the courage to snatch a knife from a goonda's hand, but he was doubtful about the non-violence of the act. It was in reply to his question that Gandhiji said that he might if he had the strength to do so.

Non-violent physical training includes training in high jumps and long jumps, warding off blows, snatching lethal weapons, extinguishing fires, knowledge of first aid, swimming, cycling and the like. Once the aim and object of the training is well understood viz. training of the body and mind for non-violent defence, resistance or suffering, there will be no questions and cross-questions on these items. A Shanti Sevak will also engage himself in manual work beneficial to the community—the principal regular work to be universal occupation of spinning, and other items to include building and repairing of roads and dams, dredging wells, cleaning streets, removing and repairing damage from floods and earthquakes, draining pools and marshes, digging trenches for waterpipes and sewers and so on.

One thing is above all to be borne in mind. Just as the capacity for non-violent resistance or suffering must be the fruit of all non-violent physical training, unflinching discipline must also be the result. For it is this discipline which endows man with the capacity to forget 'self' and sacrifice it for the general welfare. As AE has said, "It is the military discipline that works miracles."

(To Be Continued.)

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Germans have admitted to-day (Friday) that plans for gas warfare have been issued to German commanders on the Eastern Front. A statement issued by the Official German News Agency says that these rules are studied by German Military leaders "merely as a matter of routine."

—Reuter

* * *

In connection with the inflation of the Viceroy's Council Doctor Sapru is, personally not willing to believe that the genius of Sir Reginald Maxwell is indispensable to the Government of India.

As a matter of necessary precaution we urgently plead with Dr. Sapru, in his own interests, not to be so ignorant of Sir Reginald's genius and powers.

* * *

Mr. M. R. Jayakar was in charge of the main resolution of the Poona Conference.

The choice was eminently happy A judicial mind was needed to do justice to a Much Can-Be-Said-On-Both-Side resolution.

* * *

It is reported that Sir Mirza Ismail has expressed himself in favour of a strong Central Government.

Unless this report is immediately contradicted, the Qaid-e-Azam will be constrained, and quite rightly too, to cancel the public certificate that he generously gave to Sir Mirza recently.

* * *

The Russians have published Nazi plans maps etc of European Turkey and the Straits.

This is no sensational revelation. It would, naturally and inevitably, be a "routine" duty of "German Military leaders" to spy upon and study the defences and military secrets of their Turkish friend.

* * *

The Russians also report that Field Marshal Liszt has been touring the Bulgar and Greek frontiers with Turkey.

It is, however, too early yet to be certain that the Fuehrer has decided to list heavily in Turkey.

* * * *

An Ankara report says that reports of Germany bringing pressure to bear upon Turkey are indignantly denied in Turkish official quarters.

We are not altogether superstitious. But the whole affair does cause us concern. Russia also indignantly denied a number of reports a week or so before June 22.

* * *

The U. S. A. and the British Empire have frozen all Japanese assets.

As an effective protection the Japanese are creeping still nearer to the hot volcano.

Mr. Chagla's intellect is very keen, nothing escapes him, he is quick to grasp things and in presenting to others he takes the shortest route. Not for him was the pounding of the table, banging of the Law Reports, shouting, roaring or howling, pathos or bathos. His appeal was to the intellect, to the broad outlook of things, to justice, equity and practical good sense.

He is amply qualified for the bench by the profundity of his legal knowledge, strong powers of discrimination and rigid impartiality, which are mainly the distinctive qualifications of a successful judge.

Mr. Chagla possesses four great essential qualities of a great and renown dispenser of Justice, as laid down by Socrates, to hear courteously, to answer wisely, to consider soberly and to decide impartially. Mr. Chagla is gifted with rare powers of discernment, no spohistry can deceive him and no empty glamour however glittering can dazzle him.

Behind a somewhat stern exterior is concealed a warm and engaging individuality. At first the deceptive severity of his expression seems to repulse a stranger but his smile completely dissipates the austerity of his physiognomy and turns his facial expression into one of amiability.

His friends affirm that there are two Chaglas. One Chagla of the Law Court and the working days and the other Chagla of Sundays and vacations. It is difficult to believe that both these Chaglas could be the same, yet in fact it is so.

As a man he is greater than as an advocate or as a judge, a person at once human and humane with silent sympathies, sharing mentally and materially the woes and sufferings of his countrymen Above all he is an ideal gentleman. May this appointment be the stepping stone to further greatness.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA

(By H. J. B. CHINOY)

"A Judge's dealings should be just and fair,
Honesty shines with great advantage there."

Mr. Mahomedalli Currimalli Chagla, B.A. (Oxon)., Barrister-at-Law, was born on the 30th September 1900, and was educated at Bombay and Lincoln College Oxford. At Oxford Mr. Chagla made a name as a scholar a keen debator and a forcible speaker. He was elected as a President of the Indian Majlis at Oxford. He passed his B.A. (Oxon) and was called to the Bar in the year 1922.

JAPAN WOULD NEVER MARCH THROUGH THAI

Thailanders Have Also Trust In Britain, Says Bangkok Consul At Singapore

SINGAPORE, July 26.

The opinion that Japan would never march through Thai territory even if they decided to attack Malaya or Burma was expressed by the Thai Consul-General, Mr. Netinati to Reuter.

THAILAND PREPARED

An attack on Malaya through Thailand he said, could not be an attractive prospect for Japan, because her troops would have to traverse long stretches of land and If Thailand decided to fight, Japan would have to face a well-trained mechanised army of about 300,000 men and large reserves.

Mr. Netinati said he would not venture to predict Japan's aims in Indo-China but he felt that if Japan decided to attack Malaya, the attack would be made direct from Saigon and Cumranh Bay on the eastern sea board of Malaya.

Asked about the recent Japanese assertions that Britain was comtemplating marching into Indo-China and Thailand, Mr. Netinati said "Thailanders hardly took any notice of such outbursts". Even without her treaty of friendship with Britain, he added, Thailand would have trusted Britain.—Reuter.

London—Batavia Consultations

LONDON, July 26.

It is announced that the Netherlands Government in London are in consultation with the Dutch East Indies authorities in Batavia with regard measures to be taken in view of the situation that has arisen as the result of Japan's encroachment upon Indo-China.

It is learned in authoritative Netherland circles in London that the Netherlands Government would not be able to view with equanimity the fact that Japan is pursuing a policy, which bears a disturbing resemblance to the policy followed by her Axis partners especially as Japan, until recently emphasised over and over again that she was vitally interested in the maintenance of the 'status quo' in the Pacific.

The pretext that occupation of Indo-China ports and bases has become necessary because of the threat to Indo-Chinese territory from the United States and Britain, it is added, cannot be taken seriously by the Netherlands Government.—Reuter.

ECUADOR-PERU WAR TO END

Arbitration Of Brazil, Argentina And United States Accepted

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Peru has agreed to setting of definite date for ending hostilities with Ecuador, Mr. Sumner Welles told a Press Conference to-day, adding he understood that Ecuador was likewise ready.

Mr. Welles said this was announced by the Peruvian Foreign Minister after a conference last night with the Envoys of Argentina, Brazil and the United States at Lima.—Reuter.

HOSTILITIES CEASE

QUITO, July 27.

Hostilities on the Peru-Ecuador frontier ceased at 18-00 local time on Saturday.—Reuter.

Nazi Diplomat Detained Erroneously

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Explaining that he had been erroneously detained the Immigration Department has allowed Kurt Fritzschig to enter the United States.

Fritzschig, who is a representative of the German Embassy at Washington, had been refused entry by the immigration authorities at Brownsville, Texas, where he had arrived by air from Mexico city and Guatemala, carrying a large diplomatic bag.—Reuter.

HOW TO ELIMINATE WARS

Justice Must Have Might Behind It, Says Dr. Mackenzie

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Addressing the first meeting of the Bombay Philosophical Society on "War and Ethics", at the Wilson College Hall, Bombay, on Saturday evening, the Rev. Dr. John MacKenzie, the President of the Society said:—

"Every devastating war in which the nations of Europe have been engaged in modern times has been the occasion for the formulation of schemes for the prevention of future wars. Some of these have been merely political schemes like the Holy Alliance which followed the Napoleonic wars. Others have had behind them some idealism, like the scheme for a Confederation of Europe proposed at the time of the Peace of Utrecht by the Abbe St. Pierre. But there has been evidence of the growth of a genuine moral sentiment in regard to war, as distinct from the feelings of revulsion engendered by the misery and the loss to which even a successful war brings, if it be long continued."

WILLIAM PENN'S SCHEME

Continuing the speaker said that as early as 1693 William Penn in his essay on the Present and Future Peace of Europe, set forth a scheme which in some of its most important details anticipated the Covenant of the League of Nations. He proposed the establishment of a "Sovereign or Imperial Diet, Parliament, or State of Europe", before which sovereign assembly should be brought all differences between one state and another, with the provision that any recalcitrant state should be subjected to the compulsion of all the others united as one.

The speaker added that not the least interesting of the various contributions to the discussion of the problem of the elimination of war were the writings of Kant on Jurisprudence, and particularly his essay on the possibility and means of attaining a Lasting Peace. The relation of nations to each other, with no supreme authority over them, meant a continual menace of war. Kant advocated a universal Union of States. He also advocated the adoption of the republican form of constitution by States.

These and other schemes, stated the lecturer, had their influence with some of those whose thought contributed to the idea of the League of Nations.

WHAT IS PACIFISM?

Defining pacifism Dr. McKenzie said:—"The pacifist says, let the aggressor do his worst; he can do immense material damage, but he cannot destroy the spirit of man, which will rise again purified and strengthened. The individual spirit may do so, but what if the aggressor makes it his purpose to undermine the institutions in which the spirit of man has expressed itself? What, for example if he establishes control over the schools, and if he at the same time breaks up the authority which was formerly exercised in the home? We have great examples in history of what the spirit of man can do when its home has been blown to pieces, how it can build for itself another home more beautiful than the first. But it is a different story if the man's children are taken from him and if every means is used to prevent them from developing a free spirit. It is a question of relative values. Is the right to life so valuable that under no circumstances ought we to infringe it? Is the sin of destroying an aggressor so heinous that rather than incur it one should acquiesce in the destruction of any or every institution in which the spirit of freedom has been nurtured or in which it has found expression?

"I admit that answer to these questions is not easy. So profound a thinker as T. H. Green has raised serious questions on the right of the state over the individual in war. He declares that the destruction of life in war is always wrong-doing, with whomsoever the guilt of wrong-doing may lie; that only those parties to a war are exempt from a share in the guilt who can truly plead that to them war is the only means of maintaining the social conditions of the moral development of man. This means that at the best war can be the lesser of two evils."

Concluding he said that between states as within the state justice must have might behind it; otherwise might would supersede right.

IN INDO-CHINA

Japan's First Step In Occupation

Foreign Minister Sees Emperor: Privy Council Summoned

TOKYO, July 26.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL HAS BEEN CALLED ON MONDAY TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION.

IN ADDITION TO DEVELOPMENTS IN INDO-CHINA AND THE FREEZING OF CREDITS, POLITICAL CIRCLES BELIEVE FOUR ADDITIONAL DECREES OF THE EMPEROR, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE LAW OF GENERAL MOBILISATION, WILL BE CONSIDERED. —REUTER.

FOREIGN MINISTER SEES EMPEROR

The Foreign Minister, Admiral Toyoda, visited the Emperor to-night to report on the Far East crisis for the second time to-day.

This reflects the general concern in Tokyo at the United States "freezing" action despite official efforts to minimise its effects.

VAIN HOPES

According to the Japanese news agency Tokyo exchange bankers are calm since they are hoping that silk and cotton will be exempted, but stocks plunged heavily. If the whole British Empire and Holland follow suit, Japan's only trade outlet will be her own "co-prosperity area" in Asia and a few markets in South America and elsewhere.

The United States Ambassador, Mr. Joseph Crew, called on the British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, and the Australian Minister, Sir John Latham, here to-day.

TOKYO'S PEACEFUL STEP!

NEW YORK, July 26.

Mr. Morito Marishima, the Japanese Consul-General in New York, stated to-day that he believed United States action in freezing Japanese assets was "due to a great deal of misunderstanding on the part of the United States."

Japan's entry into Indo-China he added, was a peaceful step.

FIRST STEP OF OCCUPATION

SAIGON, July 26.

The arrival by plane at noon to-day of the chief of the Japanese Mission in Indo-China, Gen Sumita with three military and naval officers, as well as three Japanese bombers and several Japanese army trucks from Hanoi, marked the first step in the Japanese execution of the new agreement, providing Japan with military and naval concessions in Southern Indo-China. Japanese naval and transport ships are expected to arrive on Sunday, Monday or Tuesday.

The French authorities declare that the French are completing the evacuation of Saigon air port by July 28. Saigon warehouses, half-mile along the bund, are being cleared for Japanese.—Reuter.

Terms Known But Transmission Banned

HANOI, July 26.

The terms of the Japanese-Indo-China agreement are known in a number of quarters here but all attempts to cable them to the outside world have so far proved unavailing.—Reuter.

BR. WON'T FREEZE CHINESE ASSETS

LONDON, July 26.

It is understood that no steps have been taken so far by Great Britain to freeze Chinese assets in this country similar to the action taken by the United States.

Any action taken in Britain, it is stated, will be dependent on the wishes of the Chinese Government and the Chinese so far have made no such a request to Britain.—Reuter.

"HELL LET LOOSE" SHORTLY IN NEW ZEALAND

MANCHESTER July 26

"Before long there may be a hell let loose in Newzealand," said the Newzealand Prime Minister, Mr. Peter Fraser, after touring Manchester to-day.

He added: "Our people will fight to the last to save their native land."—Reuter

Strength Of Philippines Force

NEW YORK, July 26.

About 150,000 trained and partly-trained Filipinos are affected by President Roosevelt's order incorporating the Philippine forces in the United States Military Force, subject to orders of Major-General George Grunert, the Philippine Department Commander for the defence of the Far Eastern Archipelago.

It is learned in well-informed quarters that the agreement to make the order effective, when necessary, was worked out by the United States High Commissioner and Senor Quezon, President of the Philippines.—Reuter.

"Sentinels Of Pacific" Batavia

BATAVIA, July 26.

With developments in the Far East rapidly succeeding each other, tension is mounting among the population of the Netherlands East Indies. Crowds cheered to-day's official reports that a great number of "sentinels of the Pacific"—Catalina Consolidated flying-boat—will be added to the Netherlands East Indies naval aircraft. This is a new welcome addition to N. E. I.'s defence power. They will be flown from Sandiago, California, to the N. E. I. with landings at Hawaii, Guam, and Philippines, thus saving both time and shipping space.

AIR PROTECTION MANOEUVRES

The winning of the situation in the Pacific coincides with civil and military air protection manoeuvres from July 26 to 29 throughout the greater part of western Java. The manoeuvres, however, were fixed a long time ago and have nothing whatever to do with recent developments, but are normal part of N. E. I.'s preparedness. This is further demonstrated by the extensive manoeuvres of the Home Guards.—Reuter.

WORST OF ATLANTIC BATTALE OVER

LONDON, July 26.

Speaking at Ottawa yesterday, the Canadian Minister of Munitions stated:—"June and July have been the best months for the number of ships reaching Britain safely. I believe that the worst of the battle of the Atlantic is now over for Britain."—Reuter.

BIG SCREW ON TOKYO?

WASHINGTON, July 27.

MR. E. R. STETTINIUS, DEFENCE DIRECTOR OF PRIORITIES, ISSUED AN ORDER YESTERDAY FREEZING ALL STOCKS OF RAW SILK AND LIMITING ITS MANUFACTURE TO LEVELS SET DURING THE PAST WEEK. THESE STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN BECAUSE OF "UNSETTLED CONDITIONS IN THE FAR EAST."—REUTER.

U. S. Ban On Silk Futures

NEW YORK, July 27.

Mr. Leon Henderson, the Price Administrator, asked the Commodity Exchange to suspend trading in silk futures and announced ceiling for raw silk prices would be fixed at the level prevailing on July 21, when the futures were 3.04 dollars per pound.—Reuter.

VICHY CABINET MEETS

LONDON, July 26.

A meeting of the Vichy Cabinet was held to-night states the Lyons radio.

A communique on the meeting merely says, "Current affairs were discussed."—Reuter.

QUIT ORDER ON DEWAN

Sequel To Arrest Of Police Superintendent

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, July 25.

It is reported that the Dewan of Banswara, Mr. Nandkishore Mehta, has been asked to quit the State within 24 hours consequent on his action in arresting the Police Superintendent, Mr. Shapurjee, and keeping him in jail and prosecuting him without the permission of the Maharaja.

British Troops Convoy Arrives Safe

Twelve Axis Aircraft Destroyed In Battle Of Mediterranean And Twelve E-Boats Off Malta

LONDON, July 26.

The Admiralty announce that in addition to the loss of the destroyer "Fearless," one cruiser and another destroyer suffered damage in the recent operations in the Mediterranean.

Twelve enemy aircraft were destroyed and four other damaged, probably destroyed. One enemy submarine was also probably destroyed.

CONVOY ARRIVES SAFE

The safe and timely arrival of an important British convoy of troops and munitions, which was involved in the two-day battle in the Mediterranean this week was disclosed by Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. A. V. Alexander, in a broadcast to-night.

"The destination for the convoy was in a very dangerous spot, the route was through narrow waters close to enemy bases.

Safe and timely arrival of the convoy meant reinforcements for our forces in the Mediterranean in ships, fresh troops, munitions and stores" said Mr. Alexander.

He recalled that though one convoyed ship was hit, she carried on, while, as already announced, one British destroyer was lost. He added that the convoy forces sunk one E-Boat, damaged another and probably destroyed one submarine, besides shooting down a number of the attacking planes

BOMBS ON EMDEN

During reconnaissance by a Fortress aircraft of the Bomber Command this morning bombs were dropped on the port of Emden, states an Air Ministry 'communique'. British fighters carried out offensive patrols over the French coast.

An enemy patrol vessel off Boulogne was attacked with cannon and machine-gun fire and one enemy fighter was shot down.

No British aircraft is missing from these operations.

TWELVE E-BOATS SUNK.

Twelve E-Boats were sunk during attack by E-Boats on Valetta harbour Malta to-day. Joint Admiralty, War Office and Air Ministry Communique states: "The attack by E-Boats was made on the harbour of Valetta, Malta, early this morning. It was repulsed with heavy loss to the enemy. Full details are not yet available but it is already known that about a dozen of the attacking E-Boats were sunk by coast defences and by aircraft of the R. A. F.

A number of prisoners and bodies have been recovered.

NAZI DUMMY FAILS TO DECEIVE BRITISH.

A dummy Scharnhorst, cleverly constructed at Brest by Nazi camouflage experts, after the battle-cruiser had slipped away in a bid to evade the R. A. F. failed to deceive reconnaissance flyers of the British Air Force. "Bolster beneath sheets" is what the air Ministry news service called the replica in giving the story of the prelude to the terrific bomb attack on the Scharnhorst in her new refuge at La Pallice. At dusk last Thursday the Scharnhorst was in her usual berth at Brest. Next morning at dawn there was every outward appearance that she was still there. Overhead camouflage netting with which the Germans had tried to screen the ship, was still in place and below it was the seemingly familiar hulk of the battle cruiser. But British reconnaissance aircraft, which for the last few months had visited the Scharnhorst several times a day saw certain flaws in the enemy's scheme of concealment.

The Scharnhorst had departed in the dark. Interpretation of observer's reports showed that what was beneath the canopy of camouflage was a 530 foot-long oil tanker, with smaller ships at the bow and stern to give length and all were fitted with devices to resemble the Scharnhorst's superstructure. It was a case of bolster neath bed sheets—a creditable piece of bluff but not quite good enough.

The Scharnhorst actually lay inside the pierhead of the outer jetty at La Pallice 240 miles south of Brest.

Mystery Of United States Pacific Fleet Moves

Departure For Unknown Destination: Navy Under-Secretary And Admiral For Hawaii

NEW YORK, July 26.

Persistent reports are circulating in Washington to-night that the United States Pacific Fleet has left Pearl Harbour, Hawaii, for an unknown destination, says a Washington dispatch to the newspaper "New York Post."

Naval Under-Secretary For Hawaii

LONDON: The United States Under-Secretary of State for the Navy and Admiral Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, are flying to Hawaii to-morrow to inspect the defences. They will say there for a week and then report to President Roosevelt.

TO INSPECT NAVAL BASE

WASHINGTON: Aboard a naval seaplane Mr. James Forrestal, Under-Secretary of United States Navy Department, has left San Francisco for Honolulu for routine inspection of Pearl Harbour naval base, states an official Navy Department announcement.

NEW U. S. FAR EAST COMMAND

WASHINGTON, July 27.

President Roosevelt has created a new Command designated "United States Forces in the Far East" the War Department stated to-day, when announcing that all American forces in the Philippines will be grouped under the Command of Gen. Douglas MacArthur former Chief of Staff, United States Army.

The announcement was made shortly after President Roosevelt's order incorporating Filipino forces in the armed services of the United States.

Gen. MacArthur directed the training of the Filipinos in preparation for their independence. He had retired as Field Marshal but is now recalled with the temporary rank of Lt.-General. He will command an army of 75,000 American troops in addition to Filipino forces under Maj.-Gen. Grunert.

The Senate Military Committee has approved by 9 votes to 1 a resolution amending the Serving Service Act so as to retain Selectees and National Guardsmen and Reserves in arms beyond the present one year limit. Committee instanced in the measure the declaration that national interest was "imperilled" but declined to accept the War Department"s suggestion that the measure should include declaration of "national emergency".—Reuter.

JAPAN WILL HAVE TO FIGHT WITH WHEAT!

Allan Murray On How Anglo-American Action Affects Tokio: "Pained Surprise" For Nazis In Russia

SIMLA, July 26.

Major Allan Murray in the course of his news commentary says:—

It can't be any surprise to Japan that Great Britain and America have taken such quick economic action against her. This joint retaliatory move will be just. Japan has asked for it and she is going to get it.

A glance at her position on the map shows you how comparatively simple it is to isolate her from the various commodities vital to her to keep going. Take oil for instance. Japan gets ninety per cent of her requirements from abroad, two-thirds of which come from the United States and the remainder from the Dutch East Indies and Malaya. A joint move, therefore, by the United States and ourselves can cut all this off, leaving Japan with only wheat she has in reserve at home to carry on the war in China and supply her army and fleet now on their way to Indo-China.

VITAL MATERIALS.

And oil is not the only thing. She has been getting practically the whole of her iron and steel and rubber from the United States and the British Empire. As you know these are the things we have got to have plenty of to make modern warfare possible. Therefore with American and British sanctions drastically applied, I can't see that Japan has much hope of keeping up a sustained war effort. She has had the temerity to challenge the two countries on whom she is dependent for all these things and it will be interesting to see how Tokyo will face up to the situation.

NO CHANCE OF ATTACK ON SIBERIA.

There are reports that the Japanese are preparing for a move against Russia. They certainly want to, but I imagine they would not risk this unless they saw signs that Russian resistance was about to break before German onslaught and there is no sign of this happening. A Japanese attack on Siberia would be a stab in the back on the true axis model which, as Tokyo must be well aware, has not brought Mussolini any profit. So I think in view of all the valuable things Japan can get out of Indo-China her main interest will be southward and not northward.

ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

There's little news from the Russo-German Front except in the south. Here a German "communique" says that they and the Rumanians have advanced some distance into the Ukraine beyond the old Russian Bessarabian frontier. If true it means that this advance would threaten to nip out the Russian Port of Odessa on the Black Sea.

We now reach the end of the fifth week of the invasion and the quick 'blitzkrieg' the Germans intended has not materialised. In fact after five weeks of intense fighting they are further from Moscow than they were from Brest when they started last year's offensive in the West. The broadcasts coming from Germany show the hedging that is going on in the attitude of the propagandists to the fighting.

"PAINED SURPRISE."

They even talk of it now as the battle of attrition which is an odd sort of description of a 'blitzkrieg'. One of the broadcasts last night sounded more like a description of a defensive action than an irresistible offensive. For instance one sentence was, "The enemy was all the time trying to break through". Another contained the phrase "the numerical superiority of the Reds". And all the time there is continual reference to the difficulties the German armies are facing.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" has an article on the excellency of the Russian weapons and digresses on the great progress made in Russian armaments. I tell you these things because I think they all tend to show the evidence of "pained surprise" running through German propaganda.

BOMBS FROM STRATOSPHERE.

You have heard all about our mighty air attack last Tuesday on Brest and La Pallice when, for the first time, our great four engined fortresses bombed the German warships from the Stratosphere. Do you remember a certain Belgian Professor, Professor Picard, who some years ago explored the Strathophere in a balloon? He little thought then of the type of aerial warfare his experiments would lead to when men wearing oxygen masks would drop bombs from a height which made their aircraft inaudible and invisible. Well there are hundreds more of these fortresses on their way from the aircraft works at San Diego in California as Lord Halifax wrote on the tail of one of them in a message to Mr. Churchill. As you heard we bombed Berlin last night. Well perhaps this is the beginning of the attacks Lord Halifax spoke of in an address to the workers of this aircraft factory.—A. P.

Soviet Military Mission To U. S. A.

NEW YORK, July 26.

Soviet Military Mission arrived here this morning and is flying to Washington where they will confer with Mr. Sumner Welles and General Marshall this afternoon.—Reuter.

Appeal Rejected

ALLAHABAD, July 26.

The Sessions Judge of Allahabad has rejected the appeal of Mr. Roop Narain Trupathi, "Dictator" of the District Congress Committee, preferred against the sentence for the possession of copies of the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at his trial in Gorakhpur and that of Mr. Vinoba Bhave.—United Press.

SIMLA LETTER

Expansion Of Council—And After

WILL JINNAH TAKE ACTION AGAINST SIKANDAR AND HUQ

(From Our Special Correspondent)
SIMLA, July 21.

Very dramatic have been the developments during the last few days which culminated this evening in the issue of the final list of the seven new members of the Viceroy's Council. Originally the intention was to have only five new members—two to replace Sir M. Zafrullah, one to take the place of Sir G. S. Bajpai and two more for the newly created Information and Civil Defence portfolios. It would appear, according to reports current here, that the Viceroy formally consulted his Cabinet on the subject of the changes only two or three days before the date fixed for the announcement, but then a new situation arose which led to the postponement of the announcement. It is reported that Sir M. Zafrullah raised the question of representation for the Punjab in the new Cabinet and also represented that the Muslim members should have important portfolios. This question was taken up by the Punjab Ministry also backed up by the Governor. The matter assumed such serious proportions that the Punjab Ministry understood to have intimated that if the Punjab claim was not accepted the Ministry would tender its resignation. As a result of correspondence which then ensued between Simla and Whitehall, the decision was taken to increase the number of new members to seven —one Muslim from the Punjab and one Hindu from Bengal. There is still some dissatisfaction among Punjab Muslims regarding the distribution of portfolios, for they hold that the portfolios given to the Muslim members, viz., Information, Law and Labour, are not of sufficient importance, but it is not impossible that before long there may be some reshuffling as there is a likelihood of the present Communications Member, Sir Andrew Clow, going as Governor of Assam. The new Cabinet when the present stage of expansion announced has been completed, will consist of 13 members including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief — an inauspicious member of the new Council.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The proposal for expansion on non-party lines has been for a long time under consideration—in fact a hint to that effect appears to have been conveyed by the Viceroy to Sir T. B. Sapru at the latter's interview after the Bombay conference. According to talks in Simla in May itself, Sir T. B. Sapru told his Standing Committee at its Allahabad meeting that he expected a move of this kind—an enlarged Executive Council with a substantial Indian non-official majority but without the transfer of the portfolios of Defence, Home and Finance to Indian members. It had all along been expected that the Communications portfolio at least would be given to an Indian, but this anticipation has, for the present at any rate, been falsified. The decision to send Sir G. S. Bajpai to America is a comparatively recent one, for even at the time of Sir Shanmukham Chetty's appointment though there was some talk of vesting Sir Shanmukham Chetty with the duties of a High Commissioner, there was no report whatever regarding any change in the official position of Sir G. S. Bajpai. Recent war developments necessitating closer relationship between India and the United States were responsible for this sudden decision to send an Indian representative to the United States. It is an open secret in Simla that at the time of their appointment both Sir G. S. Bajpai and Sir Andrew Clow were told that if the expansion of the Council took place, they might have to vacate their seats.

MAIN OBJECTIONS

According to official explanations, the reason for the expansion is partly administrative and partly political. The administrative reason is that owing to the additional work thrown on the Government of India by the war, it has become necessary to create new portfolios and bifurcate the heavier departments. Politically its significance is that it implements the August offer—the association of non-official Indian opinion with the conduct of the war and the Central Government's administration by the appointment of representative Indians even though the major political parties did not agree to join. Two facts are emphasised by official spokesmen in commendation of the present expansion scheme. The first is that it provides a non-official Indian majority of eight against five (including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief). The second is that the new members chosen, though they do not belong to the main political parties, are men of acknowledged eminence in public life. On the other hand the criticism heard in political circles is that this kind of expansion which does not meet the popular idea of a National Government, cannot be expected to improve the political atmosphere in the country. The second objection raised is that none of the key portfolios—Defence, Finance, Home and Communications—have been handed over to Indian members.

INTRIGUING SITUATION.

An intriguing situation has undoubtedly arisen for the Muslim League Prominent members of the Muslim League, with whom I had discussions told me that they expected Mr. Jinnah to withdraw his party from the Central Legislature. It does not appear that the three Muslim members who have accepted seats took Mr. Jinnah's consent. As the expansion has taken place, without reference to the Muslim League, Mr. Jinnah intends, we are told, to bring up the matter before his Working Committee and take its decision. And further there is the question of the National Defence Council to which the Viceroy has nominated among others, the two Premiers, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan and Mr. Fazlul Huq, both members of the League's Working Committee. This matter has also to be discussed by the Working Committee, but it would appear that the two League Premiers did not consult Mr. Jinnah before accepting the Viceroy's offer. It is however contended on their behalf that as they are Premiers and have certain official obligations, they have, by virtue of their official position, to associate themselves with these war bodies. There are possibilities that if Mr. Jinnah tries to take any strong action it may end in a split in the ranks of the Muslim League, for Sir Sikandar will on no account agree to dissociate himself from the National Defence Council.

INDO-BURMA RELATIONS

The full story of the recent Indo Burma talks is now available. It would appear that the Burma Ministers put extreme demands which among other things included an amendment of the Government of Burma Act for removing the present statutory protection enjoyed by Indians in Burma, restrictions on the acquisition of property by Indians and a number of limitations on the work or employment of Indians in Burma. At one time in the course of the negotiations it almost seemed that the negotiations would break down but the Burma Premier saw the wisdom of coming to a compromise and waiving those demands which conflicted with the principles laid down by the Government of India. It was impossible for the Government of India to agree to any amendment of the Government of Burma Act which would deprive the Indian community of the statutory protection given to them. Nor was it possible for them to agree to any kind of discrimination against those Indians who had settled down in Burma and were therefore entitled to be treated on the same terms as the permanent population. These are undoubtedly valuable gains in principle, but in return the Government of India have agreed to stop the emigration of unskilled labour from India to Burma and also to introduce a passport system. The scale of charges for visas which the Burma Government will be entitled to levy, is undoubtedly higher than really necessary but there is a hope that in course of time the rigour of these restrictions will be reduced, for once the feeling of misunderstanding and apprehension in the Burman mind based on the socalled undue economic competition from the Indian community is removed it may be possible for the Burma Government to review the question in a more liberal spirit. At any rate, as the Government of India have stopped the emigration of unskilled labour to Burma, it may be hoped that if Burma needs India labour later, as undoubtedly is the case now in Malaya and in Ceylon, the Government of India will not agree to lift the ban without satisfactory assurances and also a suitable revision of the visa charges in the light of the experience gained from the working of the agreement.

BAJPAI'S MISSION.

The fact that two prominent parliamentarians, Sir Shanmukham Chetti and Sir G. S. Bajpai have been chosen to represent India in America, shows that the British Government are anxious to have a strong official organisation there who can speak for the Government of India and try to put their point of view before the American public. Recent reports from the United States have referred to the volume of propaganda going on in America on the subject of Indian political discontent.

RAID ON ALEXANDRIA

CAIRO, July 26.

A few bombs were dropped on Alexandria early to-day. There was slight damage to property but no casualties

TOBRUK PATROLS ACTIVE

Patrol activity around Tobruk is reported in a Commmunique issued here to-day.

It says: "During the night of July 24/25 our patrols from Tobruk were again active. One patrol supported by mortar fire inflicted considerable casualties on the enemy, who demonstrated his general uneasiness by putting down heavy barrages with his artillery, mortar and machine-guns on two occasions each for two hours for no apparent reason.

OTHER FRONTS: All quiet."

Nazi General Still In Libya

LONDON, July 26.

The Rome radio states Gen. Rommel, Chief of the German forces in North Africa is still in Libya.

(It had been reported that Gen. Rommel was now on the Russian front).—Reuter.

5 Italian Planes Shot Down

CAIRO, July 26.

An R.A.F. Middle East 'communique' gives further details of combats over Malta on Friday when five Italian planes were shot down without loss to the R.A.F. It is also stated that heavy bombers raided Benghazi on Thursday night.

The 'communique' states: "A large number of Italian aircraft approached Malta yesterday at a high altitude. R.A.F. fighters intercepted and shot down one Breda machine (which crashed in flames outside the grand harbour), one Savoia Bomber and three Macchi Twohundreds. One enemy pilot was rescued from the sea and another who abandoned his aircraft, was killed after his parachute had failed to open.

During the engagement a Maltese crowd enthusiastically cheered our pilots all of whom returned with their aircraft undamaged.

Heavy Bombers of the R.A.F carried out another raid on Benghazi during the night of July 24-25. Fires were started at the mole and a ship moored west of the mole was hit. All our aircraft returned safely."—Reuter.

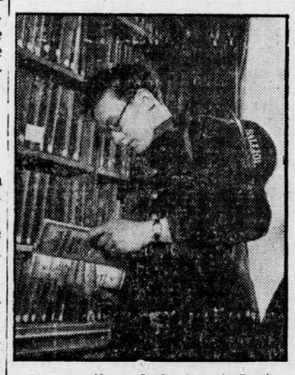
Telegrams To British Somaliland

BOMBAY, July 26.

With immediate effect telegraph service to and from British Somaliland is resumed, says a Telegraph notification issued by the Central Telegraph Office Bombay. —United Press.

Friendships made at Oxford have endured throughout the lifetime of many thousands of British men and women. Now the student is not only the young citizen of this world, but the soldier of the very near future.

The High Street at Oxford, flanked on both sides by colleges, and known to generations of Oxford students as the High, retains, even in war-time, its quiet beauty and its atmosphere of leisured scholarship. The undergraduates on the right of this picture may be piloting bombers over Berlin, manning destroyers, leading landing parties, or driving tanks before another year has passed. But for the moment they are determined to enjoy the serene glory of Oxford and to make the most of the short time that they can spend there.



In war-time Oxford, students read all they can between leaving school and joining the armed forces. This young student who is also a member of the volunteer fire service which is always ready to deal with enemy incendiary bombs, is studying a German book about the mistakes that led to the last war.

PROVISION OF CRADLES IN S. I. R. TRAINS

MADRAS, July 27.

The provision of cradles in the Women's Third Class compartments on the Trivandrum Express trains of the South Indian Railway have proved popular, and the experiment is being extended to the Malabar Express trains, on the broad gauge according to a communication from the Railway authorities.

BOMBS ON SUFFOLK COAST.

LONDON, July 27.

There was very little enemy activity over this counry last night (Saturday) states an Air Ministry communique.

Bombs were dropped at one place on Suffolk coast, but little damage was done and no casualties were reported.—Reuter.

LIFE IN WARTIME OXFORD

(Continued from page 6)

not even war can overturn. Oxford has seen so many wars in its time, and has survived them all.

In Oxford, as in the rest of England, the bells have not been rung since June, 1940. But the Oxford clocks still chime, and from one end of Oxford to the other, midnight still takes five minutes to strike.

And the present undergraduates themselves? In the essentials, they are like all generations of undergraduates that have ever been, and most like them in thinking themselves so different. In the Union on debating nights, in their College Halls and Chapels, they look, and are, the same.

If you went to any of their rooms in College at midnight now, you would probably find a scene as like as can be imagined to what you would have found ten years ago—or even forty. The air would be thick with tobacco smoke. Tea would be drunk—or beer. The men would be sprawling, some on the floor. An argument of the fiercest kind would be in progress. It would concern, probably, the existence of God, the nature of Reality, or truth in Poetry.

The men who were arguing in these same rooms a year ago, probably on the same subjects and certainly with equal vehemence, are now flying Spitfires, immersed in infantry training or afloat in minesweepers. Another year, and the undergraduates of today will be doing the same.

BENGAL TREASURY BILLS

BOMBAY, July 27.

The following press communique has been issued by the Reserve Bank of of India, Bombay.

Tenders for Rs. 75,00,000 (seventy five lacs only) of three months' Government of Bengal Treasury Bills will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay and Calcutta up to 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on Friday the 1st August 1941.

Bills will be of the following denominations viz., Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000., Rs 5,00,000 and Rs. 10,00000.—A. P.

No Quarter To Nazis

Mexico To Follow 'Iron Hand' Policy

MEXICO CITY, July 27.

Mexico will use "an iron hand" against harmful foreign penetration, declared Senor Padilla, the Mexican Foreign Minister, in a press statement published to-day. The country, he said, had no fears for its own security, but would take energetic action against those failing to respect international law and Mexican hospitality. She would never allow herself to be transformed into a ground for manouevres against friendly powers.

The measures of protection adopted by the United States were fully approved. At the same time, the Mexican Government would do its best to see that Mexican firms unjustly included in the Washington "Black List" of firms suspected of trading with the Axis powers were removed from the list. This was now being studied by the minister of finance.

The Mexican Senate Bill proposing the creation of interparliamentary Union for America has been given excellent reception both at home and abroad. A group of United States Congressmen is expected to visit Mexico in connection with the proposal.

The President of the Senate received congratulations from Mr. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States.—Reuter.

Nazis Bomb Children's Hospital

(Continued from Page 1.)

skirts. Six German planes were shot down.

During Saturday night several formations of German aircraft about 100 attempted to make a mass raid on Moscow states the Moscow radio. Anti-aircraft fire and night fighters dispersed the enemy planes and prevented them from reaching Moscow. They unloaded their bombs at random in the approaches of Moscow. Between five and seven German aircraft got through the defences and reached Moscow. Military and industrial objectives were not harmed but some houses and one school were set on fire. The fires were seen put out by the fire-fighting services and the population. Casualties occurred. According to data so far received, six German aircraft are reported to have been shot down. The Russian Air Force suffered no loss.

NAZIS BOMB KIDDIES' HOSPITAL

Prevented from reaching military objectives in the raid on Moscow German bombers dropped bombs on the largest children's hospital, says the Moscow radio. The hospital consists of 24 buildings spread over a large area with accommodation for 650 children. The staff, mainly, consisting of women, valiantly fought the flames, prevented panic and saved all children from two wards. None was hurt.

GERMAN ARMOURED DIVISION SMASHED

A whole German armoured division was smashed with enormous losses after a battle extending over three days claimed the Moscow radio on Saturday.

FIERCE BATTLES RAGING

The following is the text of the Communique issued by the Soviet Information Bureau at 22.30 G.M.T., on Saturday:—

During July 26 our troops continued to wage fierce encounters in the directions of Porkhov, Novel, Smolensk and Gitomir. There was no important change to report in the positions of troop on the front.

ENEMY DIVISIONS CRUSHED

During combat in the direction of Smolensk our troops crushed two enemy infantry divisions.

"Our Air Force acting in co-operation with land forces struck blows against the enemy mechanised units and infantry and against the air force on their aerodromes.

Eighty-eight enemy aircraft were brought down during July 25. Our losses were 28 aircraft. During the morning of July 26 several German aircraft approached Moscow but were dispersed and put to flight by our fighter planes. Three enemy aircraft were shot down.—Reuter.

MEXICAN GOVT. PETROL DEAL

MEXICO CITY, July 27.

Contracts for the sale of two and a half million barrels of petroleum to independent firms have been signed by the Mexican Government according to an official announcement.—Reuter.

Belapur Strike Called Off

POONA, July 26.

The strike in the Belapur Sugar factory which had continued for the last 61 days was called off to-day.—A. P.

The Half-Column

By "Dim"

I strolled into the Taj with a couple of friends on Saturday night. Among those who were on the floor, dancing, I saw a young man in khaki uniform, whose face was familiar. I checked up and found it was Bhagat, the first Indian V. C. of this war. I experienced a strange feeling of pride at seeing a young countryman of mine who had distinguished himself by bravery and who was mooching round a dance floor with the same ease and nonchalance with which he probably picked the Italian mines. Here was a man living after he had been so near the jaws of death, who had fought for what he believed to be the liberation of humanity. Here was a soldier of the second Great War who had done something which required courage of an order which you and I have not yet displayed.

It was an achievement which I felt should not pass unnoticed and I ventured to announce his presence in that room ,midst the prolonged applause of a packed room at the Taj. An unassuming young man walked up, when asked to do so a second time and modestly said. "Thanks."

* * * *

I had referred to him as a "countryman of mine who had distinguished himself by bravery." I repeat these words: "a countryman of mine," because they are important to me. I was, however, a trifle disappointed when later, an Indian "non-violent" friend said to me "Why countryman? Why not just Bhagat?" That was the whole point and my friend apparently missed it. Countryman every time. That is precisely what I wanted to drive home to the mixed audience that heard me. This was the stuff that this country could put forward, I wanted to show, if only Britain would make it more possible for us to put it out. This was "the right type," I wanted to tell the Defence Department of the Government of India. This was no stuffed dummy, no pansified, dandified rich-man's son.

This was of the India which is yours and mine. This was *my countryman*. That was the whole point. And more! This was the young man one of whose countrymen was turned out of London hotels, whose countrymen along with dogs, were not allowed on South African tramcars, whose countrymen were not thought fit enough to govern themselves.

* * * *

Bhagat's act of gallantry was to be applauded as an act of gallantry, I dare say—but to me as an Indian it had that added significance by reason of it having been performed by a countryman of mine. This was the real "India and the War" shown at a time when our so-called leaders had made a mockery of it on every public platform that they had graced with their presence. This was an Indian after my heart, an Indian of my generation. You made me feel so good, Mr. Bhagat.

* * *

On the edit page of today's issue, appears an article on "Life in Wartime Oxford" by P. J. V. D Baldon. It should not be missed by any Oxford man.

INDIAN HOCKEY FEDERATION

Disciplinary Action Against Players

CALCUTTA, July 27.

Disciplinary action against several Northern India players, was taken by the Executive Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation at its meeting here this evening.

Sir Nazimuddin, President of the Federation, was in the chair.

The Committee suspended Waheb and Sultan of the Delhi Youngs for one year each, for breaking the eligibility rule. These players, it is alleged had played in the Aga Khan Tournament for the Baria Club and also played in the Beighton Cup for Delhi.

The Committee also passed suspension orders for rough and dangerous play on the following players:—

Sattar (Delhi)—Suspended for fifteen months;

Zahoor (Delhi)—suspended for fifteen months;

Moses (Bhagvant Club)—suspended for nine months;

Latafat (Latafat) Delhi—suspended for one year;

Durga and Manna (both of Bhagvant Club)—suspended for six months each.

It was decided to hold the next annual general meeting of the Federation at Bombay on December 28.

The Committee also decided to issue a circular regarding prohibition of rough and dangerous play to all associations for the guidance of their players.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Anyway You Look at It. 'Twas A gainst the Forest Preservation Act — By BUD FISHER.

JEFF, WHO DO YOU THINK IS THE GREATEST LOVER IN THIS DAY AND AGE?
OH, I CAN NAME SEVERAL GREAT LOVERS!
WHO?
WELL, THERE'S CLARK GABLE, ROBERT TAYLOR, CHARLES BOYER, JOHN BARRYMORE-
YES, BUT WHO DO YOU THINK IS THE WORLD'S GREATEST LOVER?
?
WELL-ER- I DON'T LIKE TO BRAG- REALLY I DON'T! BUT ER- A'IEM-
CRACK!-

Lady Tata Memorial Trust

First Report Of Indian Committee

The following are extracts from the First Report of the Indian Committee Lady Tata Memorial Trust:—

This endowment has been operating for the last eight years and it is proposed to submit a report on the working of its Indian Section during this period. Before proceeding further it may be permissible to give a brief historical account of this magnificent endowment. In April 1932 the late Sir Dorab J. Tata created a Trust to commemorate the memory of the late Lady Tata, and set apart a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 from whose income four-fifths was to be devoted for the investigation of blood diseases with special reference to leukaemia to which the late Lady Tata fell a victim in 1931. This four-fifth was for international awards to be offered to workers irrespective of nationality, race, religion or sex and was to operate with the advice of a Scientific Advisory Committee (to be referred to below) with headquarters in London. The other one-fifth of the income was for the benefit of the Indian workers for research in any problem having a bearing on the relief of human suffering by disease and was to be worked with the advice of an Indian Committee (to be referred to later) with headquarters in Bombay. As a preliminary step in this connection, the Donor deputed Dr. Row (now functioning as the Chairman of the Indian Advisory Committee) to visit some important Research Centres in Europe with the object of collecting information which would be helpful in working out a scheme with the advice of the late Sir Walter Fletcher.

DR. ROW'S REPORT

After going over the provisional scheme finally with Sir Walter Fletcher and agreeing to one or two minor details regarding the regulations to be framed and the nature of the application to be filled by competing candidates, Dr. Row returned to Bombay early in September 1932 and submitted his report to the Trustees of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust. They immediately proceeded to carefully examine this report from all points of view, and having received full enlightenment on several points from Dr. Row gave the report their approval and communicated this to Sir Walter Fletcher, and expressed to him their appreciation and gratitude for his valuable advice. They lost no time in sending invitations to the following Scientists in Europe to join the Scientific Advisory Committee with a special request to Sir Walter to be the Chairman of the Committee in accordance with the express desire of the late Sir Dorab Tata:—Sir Walter Fletcher, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir E Sharpey Schafer, LL.D. F.R.S., Sir G Ledingham, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Sir Henry Dale, M.D., F.R.S., Dr T. R. Elliot, M.D., F.R.S. (prospectively), Prof. G. Roussy of Faculty of the University of Paris, and Geh. Prof. R. Rossle, University of Berlin.

On their formal acceptance of the invitations, the Scientific Advisory Committee with headquarters in London was duly constituted and was authorised to proceed with the International part of the scheme. In the meantime the Indian Committee was formed consisting of the late Mr N M. Muzumdar, the Managing Trustee, as the Chairman, and Dr. R. Row, O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey, M.D., I.M.S., and Dr. J. P. Padshah, M.D., as members. This committee was requested to proceed with the Indian Section of the scheme and work out details.

INDIAN AWARDS

The Report on the working of the Indian Awards of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust during the period 1933-41, briefly stated is as under:—

Applications for Indian Scholarships are invited about February every year by notices in the daily press and awards are made in June on the death anniversary of Lady Tata. The Scholarships are awarded for one year in the first instance and if the work of the candidate is approved the Scholarships are usually renewed for a second year. Only in the case of work of exceptional value is the Scholarship renewed for a third year. Thus, during the first eight years 325 applications for scholarships were received, and 50 scholarships were awarded and these went to 26 candidates. Of these 26 candidates, one had the scholarship extended for nearly four years, four for three years, and 13 for two years, as the interim reports received from them were very good and the problems on which they were working required extension for completion. The other 6 candidates had their scholarships terminated after working for one year. Two of them are still working in the first year.

The Indian Advisory Committee is very much impressed by the research talent available in the country. The number of obviously very capable research workers who apply for these scholarships is very large. Though the Committee have only 5 scholarships at their disposal, they could with great benefit to the scientific world and the country award scholarships to 20 or 30 candidates out of the 50 or so that apply for the Lady Tata Memorial Scholarship, if they had the means.

In the analysis of the numbers and qualities shown by the applicants, it is noteworthy that there is a crying demand and a keen desire on the part of the post-graduate students from different Universities in India to seek help even for bare maintenance to enable them to initiate themselves in the field of research and nothing could have been more helpful to them than the scholarships of the Lady Tata Memorial Trust.

DR. SUBBARAYAN RE-ELECTED

CALCUTTA, July 27.

At the annual General Meeting of the Board of Cricket Control for India this morning, Dr. Subbarayan was re-elected President of the Board, while Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao and Mr. Z. R. Irani were re-elected Secretary and Treasurer respectively.

The following were elected Vice-Presidents of the Board:—

Dr. Kanga, Mr. C. P. Johnston and Mr. A. S. D'Mello.—A. P

Suspension Of Execution Of Decrees

PATIALA, July 22.

The Publicity Officer, His Highness' Government, Patiala, has issued the following "communique":—

"Due to continued failure of harvests in the Barani villages of Tehsils Bhawanigarh Naili, Sunam and Narwana and to afford temporary relief to agricultural judgment debtors affected in consequence thereof, execution of decrees for the payment of money passed by civil courts was suspended for one year. As the condition of harvests has not shown any improvement His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has issued orders that execution of decrees against agriculturists belonging to any of the Tehsils mentioned above, shall remain suspended till the end of October November 1941. Such period shall be excluded by the Courts while computing the period of limitation."

Wife Of Dr. Goebbels In Bohemia

The Czechoslovak Press Bureau in New York reports that Mrs. Goebbels, at the present time, lives in a castle at Zelena Hora in Southern Bohemia to be safe during the bombing raids by British airmen. The castle was bought recently during the process of aryanisation of Jewish property ordered by the Nazis.—C. I. S.

Three Khaksars Jailed

VELLORE, July 25.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Vellore, sentenced to-day three Khaksars to three months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default further one month's rigorous imprisonment under Section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and 59 of the Defence of India Rules for having worn the Khaksars badge and uniform which have been banned.—A. P.

Indian Team For Ceylon

Cricket Control Accepts Invitation

CALCUTTA, July 27

The Board of Control for Cricket in India has accepted Ceylon's invitation to send a cricket side to play a series of matches in Ceylon in March 1942.

The draw for the Ranji Cricket trophy (1941-42) is as follows:—

South zone: Mysore vs. Hyderabad (at Mysore) Madras vs. C. P. and Berar (at Nagpur).

East zone: The United Provinces vs. Holkar (Indore) Bengal vs. Bihar (Jamshedpur.)

North zone.

North West Frontier Province vs. Northern India (Lahore)

Delhi and Districts vs. Southern Punjab (Patiala).

West zone:

Bombay vs. Western India Cricket Association

Jamnagar vs. Maharashtra (Holders). Baroda vs. Gujerat.

Sind gets a bye. The Western zone venues have not been fixed, but Bombay and Western India Cricket Association will play on November 17, 1941. All first round matches must be completed by the end of November, the second round matches to be completed by the end of December, semi-finals by January, and the finals will be played in the middle of February.

The following constitute the Ranji trophy Sub-Committee: Dr. Subbarayan, Mr. C. P. Johnston and the Honorary Secretary.

If the results of the first innings is a tie, the match will be played to a finish. In case a match is not completed in five days, it will be extended to seven days.

The Working Committee of the Board of Control for Cricket in India is composed of Maharashtra, United Provinces, Hyderabad and the Southern Punjab.

The Sub-Committee for the Ceylon tour is Mr. H. N. Contractor, Dr. Jehangir and Mr. C. Ramaswamy.

The Sub-Committee in charge of the tour is Mr. A. S. De Mello (Chairman) H. N. Contractor, P. Gupta and C. M. Diwan.

In all international matches, the home side will appoint umpires with the approval of the Board, provided there is no objection raised against any individual umpiring, in which case another umpire will be appointed by the home side.

Mr. Webb suggested that the four matches to be played at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Lahore should be in aid of the war fund. This met with the universal approval of the members.

The following members were present at the meeting to-day:—Dr P. Subbarayan, H. N. Contractor (Bombay), M. G. Bhave (Maharashtra) N. D. Karmakar (Baroda), M. G. Bakshi (Gujrat) M. Robertson (Calcutta), M. Alam (United Provinces), P. Gupta (Mysore), A. S. De Mello (Delhi and Districts), K. A. D. Naoroji (Bihar).

The following provinces were represented by proxys:—Sind, Madras, Mysore, C. P. and Berar, Rajputana, Southern Punjab and the North West Frontier Provinces.

Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao and Mr. Z. R. Irani, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer respectively were also present at the meeting. A. P.

SUBURBAN BADMINTON

Results Of Finals In Championship Tournament

BANDRA, Sunday.

The following are the results of the Finals in the Suburban Badminton championships tournament which concluded at 5 p.m. to-day.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Mr. R. N. Kanga beat J. Agnel 15-7, 15-12.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES.

Miss F. Vachha and Miss P. De Lima beat Mrs. Kania and Miss Dadyburjor 15-4, 15-3.

MIXED DOUBLES.

J. Agnel and Miss J. Mistry beat R. N. Kanga and Miss F. Vachha 15-8, 7-15 and 15-7.

In the Singles Final Kanga maintained lead throughout, in the first game and won it without much difficulty at 15-7. In the 2nd game also he was going ahead till 9-2, when Agnel pulled up and equalized at 10 points. Thereafter the game was hotly contested.

In the Mixed Doubles the contest was exciting. J. Agnel and Miss Mistry, who are University Champions, surprised R. N. Kanga and Miss F. Vachha, holders of the 1939 championship, by beating them in three games.

Saturday's Results

MEN'S SINGLES.

Semi-finals: R. N. Kanga beat V. N. Iyer 16-12, 15-9. J. Agnel beat L. I. Pereira who retired when the score stood at 13-9 in Agnel's favour.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Final: R. N. Kanga and D. G. Mugwe beat J. Agnel and L. I. Pereira 15-7, 15-12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES.

Final: Miss F. Vachha beat Miss P. de Lima 11-12, 12-10, 11-7.

BANDRA PLATE.

Final: D. Miranda beat D. A. Ferreira 15-9, 15-9.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURES.

At 5 p.m.:—R. N. Kanga vs. J. Agnel. At 5-30 p.m.:—Mrs. Kania and Miss Dadyburjor vs. Miss F. Vachha and Miss P. de Lima. At 6 p.m.:—J. Agnel and Miss J. Mistry vs. R. N. Kanga and Miss F. Vachha.

Riggs Wins Men's Singles

SEABRIGHT (New Jersey), July 26.

The former American champion and winner of the last Wimbledon Singles, R. L. Riggs, won the MEN'S SINGLES in the Seabright Invitation Lawn Tennis Tournament here to-day. He defeated F. Schroeder, one of America's young players, 6—4, 6—4, 6—0.—Reuter

Bhopal Yacht Club Regatta

BHOPAL, July 27.

The annual Bhopal Yacht Club will be held from August 2nd to August 7th next when the following Cups will be competed for:—

Obaidullah Cup (presented by H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal), Corinthian Cup (presented by Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal), Commodore Cup (presented by Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk), Members Cup (presented by Nawab Gohartaj, Princess Abida Sultan) and Ladies' Cup (presented by Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk).

Amongst those taking part are: H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal, Nawab Gohar-Taj Princess Abida Sultan, Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk, Nawabzada Yemin-ul-Mulk, Lady Strettel, Maj G. B. Williams (Political Agent, Rajkot), Col and Mrs Fribank (Indore), Col. Stewart, Col Cran, Col. Rigg and Dr. and Mrs. Vali Mooraj.

H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal's yachts "Abgina" (twice winner of the Obaidullah Trophy), "Hamdana", "Naoshaba" and "Red Breast" will constitute the strongest challenge and much is also expected of Nawabzada Fakhr-ul-Mulk's "Sultana" and "Jamil."

The Club Yachts "Curlew," "Olga," "Coralie," "Starling," "Blackbird" and "Water Ferry" make up the remainder of the 12 participants.

THE PROGRAMME

The following is the programme of the Regatta:—

AUG. 2ND: First two races for the Obaidullah Cup.

AUG. 3RD: Third race for Obaidullah Cup and first race for Corinthian Cup;

AUG. 4TH: Fourth race for Obaidullah Cup and second race for Corinthian Cup;

AUG. 5TH: Fifth race for Obaidullah Cup and third race for Corinthian Cup;

AUG. 6TH: Races for the Ladies' Cup and Commodore Cup and

AUG. 7TH: Members' Cup race and sports for Tindels.

The Corinthian Cup is a handicap event, the handicap to be determined on the results of the first three races for the Obaidullah Cup.

After the conclusion of the Regatta H. H. the Ruler of Bhopal will distribute the prizes after which His Highness will be "at home" to the participants and members of the Yacht Club.—A. P.

"ATTENTION" WINS ARLINGTON CLASSIC

CHICAGO, July 26.

ATTENTION owned by Mrs. Parker Corning won the £15000, Arlington Classic yesterday scoring a win by one length over the favourite WHIRLWAY, which was champion of the American turf in 1941.

BUSHWHACKER was third. Five ran.

WHIRLWAY started at five to two on. Betting on ATTENTION was nine to one against.

The winner's time was two minutes, two seconds two-tenths.—Reuter

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 63,84,234/11/4.

For the Lord Mayor's Relief Fund: Rs. 300 the members of Lodge Concord No. 757 E.C.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 641 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Rajapur, Ratnagiri Dist., Rs. 223/4/6 the staff and workmen of Messrs. Asbestos Cement Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for the Indian Army: Rs. 641/12 through the Sub-Treasury Officer, Rajapur, Ratnagiri Dist.

For the Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund: Rs. 71/8 further contribution from the David Mills Sports Club realised from the drama staged by them on 2/2/1941.

Grand Total on Saturday: Rs. 63,86,238-7-10

JAYAKAR'S RETORT TO MUSLIM LEAGUE

(Continued from Page 4.)

main lines on which future constitutional changes in India should be based with a view to ensure and preserve its unity and integrity and secure its equality of status with Great Britain and the Dominions and to promote goodwill and harmony among all sections of the people. It accordingly authorises its President, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to take such steps in this behalf as he considers necessary."

Mr. Sastri said that uptill now nobody thought that the unity and indivisibility of India would be imperilled in regard to the constitutional advancement in India. Unity of India, he asserted, was there for over 3,000 years. In those days it was essentially cultural unity rather than political unity. The Speaker was confident that Great Britain, which had contributed so much to bring about the unity of India, would not be a party to the division of India. He regretted the sectional politics in this country and the lack of homogeneity. We warmly supported the suggestions made by Sir Mirza Ismail earlier in the day.

NO APPEASEMENT PLEASE

Dr. B. S. Moonje seconded the resolution. He said the defence of India was of paramount importance to every Indian. He said that the President of the Conference, who was empowered to take such steps in regard to the resolution should be fully informed of the various view points prevailing in the country. He warned the President against any idea of appeasement in dealing with the communal problem. It would be a tragedy if any appeasemet policy was pursued. The only course that should be followed was that of "justice and equality to all." He asserted that the present agitation for "Pakistan" was the direct outcome of separate electorates.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye supporting the resolution stressed the need for unity and integrity of the country and said if this unity was disturbed by ideas of dividing the country, it would be exposed to external invasion by any power. He wanted the proposed Committee to be free from persons or groups committed to certain policies. He hoped the Committee would not only take note of the rights of various communities but their duties.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi further supporting the resolution said that he was gratified that the Conference had undertaken this constructive work so that when the time came they would not be found wanting.

The resolution was passed.

The Conference adopted a resolution moved by Pandit H. N. Kunzru authorising the President of the Conference, the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, to forward a copy of the first resolution to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State of India and a copy of the debates to the Viceroy and the Secretary of State. The resolution further authorised the President to constitute a Standing Committee of the Conference in such a manner as he may consider proper.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. Shiva Rao and was passed.

Lala Ramasarandas proposed a vote of thanks to the President. Dr. Paranjpye seconded it and Mr. V. V. Kalekar supported it.

SAPRU DEMANDS TIME-LIMIT

Winding up the proceedings of the conference Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru emphasised the demand for a declaration laying a time limit in regard to the inauguration of a new Constitution. He narrated the history of the discussions in India and in England since 1917 in relation to the constitutional progress of India and said that it took the British Government more than ten years to affirm that the object of British policy in India was Dominion Status, although this was contained in the Act of 1919. In the light of this the Conference was now demanding a declaration containing a time limit which, of course, may be subject to enlargement or modification, according to circumstances. He would not mind, if people called him a revolutionary or an impracticable politician for making this demand.

DANGERS IN SITUATION

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru warned the Conference and through the Conference the public of India against the danger of an Irremovable Executive and functional representation which were being hinted at in high quarters as probable modifications to meet the Indian situation. The situation, he said, was full of danger, particularly so when it was remembered that there were important individuals, both in England and in India, who supported the principle of Irremovable Executive and functional representation. He asked the public to understand the real implication of such a scheme which he understood had the backing of men highly placed in England. There were also some individuals in India who subscribed to this view and he had no doubt that at least one of these would be a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

The President appealed to all concerned not to exasperate communal feeling and asked the majority to remember its responsibilities and the minority its duties.

The Conference then adjourned sine die.—A. P.

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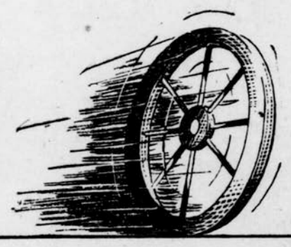

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Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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INFILTRATION BEFORE ATTACK!

How Nazi Octopus Spread Tentacles In Latin America

Sensational Disclosures, So Far Made, Likely To Be Eclipsed By Yet Greater Revelations To Be Made From Documents Seized

LONDON, July 25.

Authoritative circles in London are impressed by the action recently taken by certain Latin-American republics to protect themselves from subversive activities of Nazi bodies, both official and unofficial, which have so long enjoyed their hospitality.

News reaching London from Latin-America during the past days goes to confirm what has so long been suspected, namely, that Nazi plots to undermine South American strength prior to the invasion of that Continent, via the socalled Straits of Dakar are very real. Sensational developments are expected to come to light as the result of investigations into German espionage and intrigue being carried out throughout South and Central America.

In Bolivia Government action forestalling a Nazi putsch coupled with the expulsion of the German Minister Herr Wendler, goes to show how imminent was the danger. Comment in London links up Raschid Ali's late abortive revolt in Iraq with recent events in Bolivia and talks of yet another Nazi plot which failed.

Chile's request that the late German Minister to Bolivia must leave her soil without delay is noted with satisfaction, and is further proof of the seriousness of the findings of the Commission which recently carried out investigations into Nazi activities in that country.

In Argentina findings of Governments on the seizure of documents as the result of the raid by the political police on certain offices used by Nazi organisations, some of which were housed in the same building as the German Embassy and Consulate, will be all-revealing.

The general comment in London harps on the fact, now proved to the hilt, that no matter how far removed from Berlin and country may be it can never be free from the danger of the Nazi menace, unless strong preventive action be taken. Once again Hitler shows the working of his now only too familiar technique of infiltration before physical attack. —Reuter.

Civilian Dead

MADRAS, July 27.

H. E. the Governor of Madras announces with deep regret the death of Mr. L. J. MacIver I.C.S. who was till recently Foreign Trade Controller, Calcutta.

Mr. MacIver was Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Local Administration Department before his services were placed at the disposal of the Government of India.—A. P.

PONDICHERRY.—The "V" sign of Victory and Freedom has been adopted by the Government of French India also.—A. P.

PLACE OF GRASS WIDOWS'

Br. Plan For Evacuation Of Italians From Ethiopia

LONDON, July 25.

The British Government have had constantly under sympathetic review the matter of evacuating from Ethiopia a large number of distressed Italian civilians who are without means of support.

While the hostilities were in progress, the difficulties of carrying out any measure of this kind, without interfering with the conduct of military operations, were obviously too great. Now that, as was announced recently, fighting in East Africa has virtually come to an end and the British Government, in conformity with their statement of February 4, are collaborating with the Negus for speedy re-establishment of an independent Ethiopia, is has been thought possible to reconsider the question. Accordingly, as Reuter authoritatively learns, the British Government are in communication with the Italian Government about the possibility of carrying out such a scheme and negotiations are continuing.

PLACE OF GRASS WIDOWS

By Reuter's Chief Correspondent in Egypt.

KHARTOUM:—Asmara in Eritrea is the town of "grass widows". The population includes 30,000 Italian women—wives of prisoners of war or evacuated from the dangerous parts of Abyssinia. Here are wives of all the Italian in Gondar, where Italy's last force, which is being steadily depleted by desertion, awaits the final assault on its Eyrie Perch on the top of 3,000 feet, almost unclimbable cliffs. Asmara's streets are thronged by Italian women living on the allowances granted by the British Government. Italian civilian residents go about their work peaceably showing remarkable disposition to co-operate with the British authorities, who have shown great leniency in their treatment of the Italians. All Italian Colonial Police in their distinctive uniforms assist the British military police to control traffic. The petrol shortage is being rapidly overcome.

Dutch Air Service

BATAVIA, July 26.

In consequence of Indo-China tension the Dutch Air Service from Batavia to Saigon will be suspended from July 29. Singapore will then be the northern terminus of the service.—Reuter

The fall of Damascus: Crowds lined the streets of Damascus and the local inhabitants turned out to see the British and Free French troops drive through the town.

De Gaulle's Triumphant Entry Into Beirut

BEIRUT, July 26.

The curtain rang down on the Syrian campaign on Friday morning with the entry of Gen. de Gaulle into Beirut. There were scenes of intense enthusiasm throughout the town when Gen. de Gaulle accompanied by Gen. Catroux, in an open car, drove in escorted by a detachment of Lebanese motor-cyclists. The Cross of Lorraine, the Lebanese tricolour, and the Union Jack fluttered from housetops, while balconies, roofs and street pavements were crowded with enthusiastic civilians mingling with Khaki-clad Britishers and Australians.

As the procession drove through the Place Des Canons enthusiasm reached fever pitch, crowds cheering, breaking away from police cordons and rushing after the French leaders' car. Free French fighter aircraft marked with the Cross of Lorraine flew overhead. Gen. Catroux had driven out to meet General de Gaule in battle-scarred Damour. Gen. de Gaulle drove to Grandserail, where he was met by a guard of honour comprising of the Infanterie Maritime, the Tirailleurs Senegalese and Legionnaires. A red-fezzed ebony-faced Senegalese band struck up "La Marseillaise" and the march of Lorraine.

In the afternoon Gen. de Gaulle received at Granserail leading Lebanese personalities of military, civilian and religious sects. Tomorrow his visit will conclude with a reception at the Cercle Union of Free French Civil and Military Leaders.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

DAMASCUS:—With the return to normal conditions it has now been found possible to remove restrictions imposed by Vichy authorities, permitting cars to be used only on alternate days. The order cancelling restrictions has been issued by Gen. Catroux, Delegate General.

The monthly patrol ration for private cars and public vehicles has also been substantially increased.

INDIANS' EXPLOITS IN SYRIA

Gen. Auchinleck's Tribute

SIMLA, July 26.

Tributes from General Auchinleck and General Wilson, who was in direct command of the recent Syrian campaign, testify to the great part played by Indian troops in bringing the Syrian operations to an early close, says a press note.

General Sir Claude Auchinleck in a personal message to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General Wavell, says that forces from India by swift advance up the Euphrates and their capture of Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa contributed greatly to the success of the campaign.

A despatch just received from an Indian Army observer describes how Indian and British troops occupied north-east Syria in a rapid advance from Mosul, in Iraq, along the Turkish border. In three days they covered 130 miles, captured many prisoners and cut off the Vichy forces' retreat to the Trith, which undoubtedly had a decisive effect.

The area covered by this advance, he writes, lies immediately south of the Turkish frontier where it marches with the Syrian province of Hassetche. Westward from Mosul, the arid desert gives place to rolling downs covered with brown grass reminiscent of the plateaux in Baluchistan.

"The object of our forces," he adds, "was first to secure the village of Tel Kotchek, just inside the Syrian frontier and seventy miles from Mosul, and the railway and then push northward rapidly to Kamechlie, the headquarters of the local civil and military administration about sixty miles from Tel Kotchek.

"The companies of a famous Indian Frontier regiment, which had only arrived from Basra a day previously, and a small detachment of artillery and armoured cars drove from Mosul late one night and the next morning they were before Tel Kotchek. Our commander went forward to meet the Vichy officer and told him that two battalions of infantry and a regiment of artillery were advancing against him. The Vichy garrison withdrew.—A. P.

Police Party Injured In Hunt For Fugitive

SYLHET, July 25.

Two constables, a village chowkidar and an assistant sub-inspector of police were seriously injured, when a party of police was attacked by a gang, when it proceeded to Shaistaganj Bazar to arrest a fugitive, according to news received here from Chunarighat (Sylhet).

The fugitive was overpowered by one of the injured constables and taken to Habiganj.—A. P.

English System Not Suited To India

Travancore Dewan's Dictum

TRIVANDRUM, July 26.

"There are certain constitutional reasons which are irrefutable and impossible to overcome at the present stage as to why responsible Government in the sense in which England understood it under Gladstone and Disraeli would not be the proper way in India and certainly in the State, of expression of public will and reflection of public impulses" said Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Dewan-President of the Travancore Legislative Assembly, in the course of his address to the Assembly at the conclusion of the general discussion on the budget last evening.

Sir Ramaswami Ayyar emphasised that he had been and would continue to be a democrat in the sense that he was convinced that no Government could succeed or justify itself unless it worked in team with and as a humble servant and coadjutor of the public and in furtherance of public interests. But responsible Government, which had evolved in the eighteenth century and which was kept at a high level by Gladstone and Disraeli, necessarily changed when the basic elements changed. That kind of Responsible Government could only have originated and sustained itself so long as there were two parties and not many more, more or less evenly matched in numbers, differing in policies and programmes but alive to the same fundamental needs.

A NEW ERA.

If the opposing parties had fundamental divergences or differences with each other, if they did not agree, for instance, on the economic basis of society, and if they could not succeed in submerging the feelings of mutual or deepseated rivalry or antagonisms, religious, communal or economic, such a system of responsible Government must inevitably break down or be vitally modified. Even in England and certainly in America there was a politically Responsible Government and democracy but also, side by side with economic and social oligarchi, inequality and maldistribution of wealth and opportunities. We are now in a new era in the history of the world. It may be that new values may have to be established and new methods of creating an impact of public opinion on Government devised. The Dewan added that he would not on behalf of the Government say that one method was better than another. The American system had been quoted. There were other methods and means whereby the same result could be achieved. It was all a matter for discussion involving the highest qualities of patriotism and selfless endeavour. In arriving at what must essentially be a compromise it must be borne in mind that the very best was not at all times attainable and very often we have to content ourselves with the second best. Travancore would not be behind hand in asking for counsel, obtaining opinions, and in respecting the public will. But it was no easy problem and may not be capable of easy facile solution. We shall certainly make mistakes but from the mistakes will come the final solution. He hoped that under the stimulus and inspiration of a great ruler some solution may be found by which the people of Travancore might be assured that their will may be expressed and implemented subject to certain indefeasible safeguards which a system of monarchy would always have to impose in order to maintain itself and maintain the stability of the body politic as to prevent those inconsistencies and ebullitions which sometimes accompanied demagogy as apart from democracy. The Dewan said that the Government had already been thinking of these matters and the first attempt had been made with regard to the Public Service Committee and Public Works Department Committee. "It may be that ours are not the best methods. It may be that alternative methods may be chosen. But in whatever is done the Government will be inspired by "bona fides" by honesty of purpose and an overmastering desire that a Government which deserves to and should maintain the confidence of the Maharaja should be a Government which would endeavour to serve public interests according to the best of its light.—A. P.

ORIGIN OF "V"

SIMLA, July 26.

A few months ago someone in Belgium heard the R.A.F. overhead and was moved to chalk up (R.A.F. V)—victory to the R.A.F.—on the nearest wall. From this small beginning started the "V" movement which has swept the world.

"V" WORKS ON THEIR NERVES

Axis Embassies At Ankara To Protest

ANKARA, July 27.

Despite the claim tardily made by the Germans to the "V" sign as their own symbol for victory, the belief is held here that the German and Italian Embassies may make a protest to the police against the "V's" found painted during the night on the gates of both the Embassies.

A large "V" was also found painted on the back of the German military attache's car.—Reuter

PRE-MUNICH STATUS

LONDON, July 26.

Dr. Benes, head of the Czechoslovakia State, welcomed the British decision to accord full recognition to his Government in London, when broadcasting to Czechoslovak citizens to-night. He said it was particularly important that the pre-Munich President freely elected by the majority of Czechoslovaks, Germans and Ruthenes should have been recognised and should now function with all his full rights according to the pre-Munich Constitution as head of the Czechoslovak State.

Of equal significance, said Dr Benes, was Czechoslovak agreement with the Soviet Union. This was specially important because the state which was at present bearing the main burden of the war was the neighbour of Czechoslovak State and would help to determine the coming peace. Polish Czechoslovak negotiations were continuing, Dr. Benes said.

"A Soviet-Yugoslav agreement has already been reached and I hope soon that a Soviet-Polish agreement will also be reached. We wish to base our close unity and collaboration with Poland on just such an agreement between Poland and Russia and I can assure you from my own conversation and negotiations that in Moscow there is an understanding and approval of this collaboration just as in this matter there is understanding approval and support in British and American official circles.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

INSPECTOR WADE, YOU'VE GOT TO DO SOMETHING!
SURE, I'M GOING TO TAKE A NAP...
BUT THEY'RE PULLING UP ANCHOR! WE'LL ----
TAKE IT EASY. EVERYTHING'S GOING TO BE ALL RIGHT!
LONG AS I'M GOING TO LIE DOWN, I MIGHT AS WELL BE COMFORTABLE. YOU DON'T MIND IF I ---
TURN THE MATTRESS!
3-13
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